THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
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Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
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Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,300—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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BOOKS. STATIONERY.
MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th „
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—May 4th and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
HENLEY ..	on the 12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	25th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

"DAMASCUS."—This magnificent new steamer belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 9th May. The steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Fitted throughout with electric light. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel, now lying at No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock. A milk cow carried on board.

"AUSTRALASIAN."—The sister-ship of the above will also sail for London on or about 20th May.

Both these steamers, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta

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THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 8th May, at noon.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about 6th June.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every SATURDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train.

		Rs.	a.
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO First Class	Rs.	15	0
Do. Second Class	„	7	8
Do. Deck without diet	„	1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1888. Agents.

THE good ship QUEEN of ENGLAND, now lying in Bombay harbours, is ready to take on board Cargo and Passengers for Penang, Singapore, and Bangkok.

For Freight and passage, &c., apply to

ALLANA MOOSA.
Jakeria Musjid, 2nd May, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises, on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1888, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1888, and the Directors, Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 4th May, 1888.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash Pts Rs.	a
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	12	4	2
Do. do. Yellow	6	4	3	6
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles		24	0
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints		12	0
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle Rs.	a.
Tonic Water Extract	3	8
Ginger Ale „	4	0
Gingerade „	3	0
Lemonade „	3	0
Orangeade „	3	0
Raspberryade „	3	0
Sarsaparilla „	4	0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia) Plain Aërated water	Rs. 0 12
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia) Artificial Seltzer-water Lemonade Lithia Water Tonic-water Gingerale Gingerade Raspberryade	„ 1 0
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	„ 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
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CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	11	4	6	4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine	11	4	6	4
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	14	0	7	12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	17	8	10	8

	Cash per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	p.
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	23	0	12	8
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	28	0	15	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	35	0	18	8

HOCKS & MOSELLES.

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	Bot. Rs.	a.	½ bottles. Rs.	a.
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine.	18	8	10	8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body.	22	0	12	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	28	0		
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner Wine	26	0	14	0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	29	0	15	8
LIEBFRUMILCH—Very fine and full bodied	35	0	18	8
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	45	0	24	0

SPARKLING WINES.	Bot. Rs.	a.	½ bottles Rs.	a
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	39	0	21	0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind	46	0	24	8
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour	34	0	18	8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	38	0	21	0
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	46	0	25	0

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Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.	Qts. Rs.	A.	Pts. Rs.	A.
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	20	0	11	0
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	20	0	11	0
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	25	0	13	8
POMMARD—Of fine character	23	0	12	8
CHAMBERTIN—This is an exquisite Wine	33	0	17	8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY—Of the very finest character	41	0	23	0

SAUTERNES.	Qts. Rs.	A.	Pts. Rs.	A.
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	21	0	11	8
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR—Fine mellow flavour with good aroma	24	0	13	8
SAUTERNE, HAUT—Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	33	0	17	8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

	Rs
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	„ 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses, THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	„ 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	„ 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	„ 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	„ 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	„ 1,550
THE "COLLARD and COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	„ 1,250

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

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Opposite Clock-Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

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Budapest	4,000	lamps	London	200	lamps.
Lucerne	1,800	„	Rome	12,000	„
Monte Vido	7,200	„	Milan	1,500	„
Melbourne	3,500	„	Odessa	2,500	„

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

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THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

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A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

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CONSISTING OF

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- DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
- LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
- DO. DO. RUBIES
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A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

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OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.

FROM COLONEL HAWES,

AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.

In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 „
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 „
BREAKFAST „	0-12 „
HOUSEHOLD „	0-10 „

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

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MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS,

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		Rs.	as.
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	45	0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment ; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56	0
SHE HERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	40	0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	37	0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth ; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat	14	0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10	0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8	8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers	Rs. 15 to 18	0

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 7.
LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR......MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!
NIGHTLY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, IN THEIR GRAND PRODUCTION OF
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL DRAMAS.
Both in London, America, and Australia.
STRUCK OIL.
Entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.

TUESDAY, PATIENCE.

WEDNESDAY, DOROTHY.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.
Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
OVERTURE at 9 p.m.

MINNESINGERS.

AN OPEN AIR SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana, Fort, on Wednesday, May 9, commencing at 9-30 p.m. On this occasion every Member of the Society can obtain Free Admission Tickets for Two Guests in addition to his own. Extra guests' tickets TWO RUPEES each.

For tickets, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY
G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th May, 1888.

NOTICE.

FROM TO-MORROW, and during the time of my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay, on LEAVE, Mr. O VON HOFFER will act as Agent of the Company at Bombay.

J. JANNI,
Agent General, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

SOLE AGENCY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, beg to state that our Sole appointed Agent in Bombay is Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, who is proprietor of the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort (a few paces from the *Times of India* Office).

CHUBB & SON,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 5th May, 1888.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. H. BERTIE CLAY, TO SIGN our firm, per procuration.

LAWSON & Co.
Southern Kangra Tea Co., Pallampur.
Kangra Valley, 1st May, 1888.

WANTED.

AN Experienced Native PERMANENT-WAY INSPECTOR. Maintenance salary, Rs. 80 per mensem, rising to 100. None but those holding certificates need apply, copies of which should be forwarded. Apply to

CHIEF ENGINEER,
S.-M. Railway, Dharwar.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE, whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
Sole Agent for India.

		Per 100
No. 1, Extra Superior	..	Rs. 3 12
„ 2, Medium	..	„ 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipments received by every alternate Mail steamer.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Saw Mills Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 3, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May, 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution, that is to say, that the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Comipanies Act 1882.

Should the said resolution be passed a further resolution will be proposed at the same meeting for the appointment of liquidators or a liquidator for the purposes of the winding up and fixing his or their remuneration.

—Dated this 26th day of April, 1888

By Order of the Board,
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey dhoties.
7 cases Bed cord cord.
2 cases white lappet sarees.
3 cases white shirtings.
3 bales T red yarn.
1 magic lantern with 84 astronomical, mechanical, and comic slides.
6 cases coral.
9 Boxes Brandy.
2 cases wire netting.
222 doz. white and colored socks and stockings.
A few lots of office furniture consisting of tables, chairs, iron safes, &c.

On account and at the risk of Jugjeewun Canjee.—
130 Ps. Sarees, 4-9 yards.
79 Ps. Sarees, 1-8 yards.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Clan Macdonald—
C B 4 cases, 16 doz. quarts, sparkling pale ale.
4 cases, 28 doz. pints „ „ „
3 cases, 12 doz. quarts, Bass's „ „
3 cases, 21 doz. quarts „ „
3 cases, 12 doz. quarts, Guinness's stout.
3 cases 21 doz. quarts „ „

Ex s.s. Massilia.

J C P and Co. S—1432-38 7 packages Sanitas fluid powder ointment, and hard and soft soap.

By order of Essack Salum Obedia and on account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Sullimun.—
About 1,000 doz. Turkish caps of different sorts.

On account of the concerned—
158 S & Co—20 -50 50 cases Victoria blue.
771 S D & Co—1014-615 I

By order of Hajee Hassum Hajee Cassum and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Walsh Lovett and Co—
W L and Co—313 31—1 case belt Ribbon 1838 yards.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Clan Macdonald.
J C & S 1378 1 bale 24 ps. scarlet cloth.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong, English-built landau in good order.
1 strong, mail phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome, light, new victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand boat shaped landau little used.
1 second-hand dog-cart, by Windover.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BEER IN WOOD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., in Forbes Street, Fort.

31 Hogsheads Beer, in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sale by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Catholic Chapel, the stock-in-trade, fixtures and furniture of the Oriental Confectionary Company, consisting of confectionary and comfits in glass jars, assorted syrups and preserves bags of loaf sugar, Barrels of flour, fancy boxes, show cases, glass door, cupboards, counter width marble slab, marble Topped sidetables, bentwood chairs, looking glasses, wall lamps, oil carpets, scale cut glass, hookas, electroplated, hotwater curry and side dishes, copper utensils, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th inst, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ally.

100 tons superior 1st class teaksquares.
100 „ „ Indian 1st class „
100 „ „ 2nd class „
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old Byculla Hotel Building, (top floor) Bellasis Road, Byculla, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glass ware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. HOLLAND, Esq.

Full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper, and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of G. W. FOWLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Catholic Chapel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of L. FRANCIA, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE of Port Trust Land, with 27 Godowns and Building on the Elphinstone Land Estate, without the Fort, near the Prince's Dock.

On TUESDAY, the 15th May, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Hassumbhoy Bundali, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nursoo Dhurmajee, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July, 1884 and the 26th day of June, 1885, and of the direction contained in the Decree in suit No. 339 of 1887, the undermentioned land and buildings.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,628 square yards and six ninths of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the Kalyan Street, on or towards the south by the Thana Street, on or towards the east partly by land in the occupation of Noor Mohamed Abdul Rahman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees and partly by land in the occupation of Oomer Peer Mahomed, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Messrs. R. B. Sedgwick and G. R. W. Forrest, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and were formerly in the occupation of the Trustees, and are now occupied by tenants, together with a bungalow and 27 godowns and buildings built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office on the Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

An invoice of 5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex s.s. Peshawur, consisting of overcoating, melton coating, suiting, will, whipcord, check, stripe corks, Venetian, diagonal, tweed, serge, &c., &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 19 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view a week before sale.

SALE of valuable Landed Property consisting of a pucka built upper-storied bungalow and 3 lots of building ground on Falkland Road, near the old Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable and properties, *viz*:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,346 square yards or thereabouts, together with the *pucka* built upper-storied bungalow, cookroom and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 82, new No. 1351, and new survey No. 7010, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2826, and Street Nos. 1 and 1 A, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurment 1,180 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the said Falkland Road, on the north side of the property described as Lot No. 1.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 832 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the said Falkland Road, on the north side of the property described as Lot No. 2.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 379 square yards or thereabouts, together with the stable standing thereon, situate on the said Falkland Road, on the north side of the property described as Lot No. 3.

The abovementioned 3 lots of ground are suitable for building bungalows, or chawls, and for further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood, and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, superior Brussels and Persian carpets, first rate oil paintings, rich tapestry door curtains, &c., the property of A. COTTERELL TUPP, Esq., C. S.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain black wood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, Hink's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, superior chromolithographs and oleographs, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of GEORGE GAHAGAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers,
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF SILVER LOCKET, PEARLS, OLD WEARING APPAREL, METAL HOOKAH, TABLE KNIVES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the same consisting of silver locket, button, tawiz, gold embroidered cap, old wearing apparel, metal hookah, metal hookah stand, table knives, a bunch of iron keys, lot pepper, &c., &.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 14 copper vessels, 1 blackwood writing table old, 1 looking-glass old.

Also by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the underwriters, 1 case of tin frame mirrors damaged, arrived per s.s. "Huzara," marked B R and B-7316 S 378—1 Case tin framed mirrors with gilt frame, damaged.

Also under instructions from the concerned, 2 cases dried herbs.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable, immoveable properties (4 chawls) at Parel, near Lall Baug, opposite Sir Dinshawjee Petit Mills.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the owner, the following valuable landed properties, *viz*:—

All that piece of fazundary land, containing by admeasurement about 1,189 and 5-9 square yards, together with the messuage, tenement or four dwelling chawls standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Byculla, to Parel chawl road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75 A, and bounded on the east by the said Byculla to Parel chawl road, on the west by the vacant ground of John Joseph Pereira, on the north by vacant ground of Succaram Malli, and on the south by the property of Cursetjee Byramjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 7th, 1888.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Per dozen Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	6 0	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14 0	12 0
St. Julien	16 0	8 0
Larose	0 1	9 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ ...	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Sohanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very Superior „	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 14 0	..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc's ***	„ 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
„ „ „ *	„ 22 8	

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at	0 9
1 do.	1 0
2 do.	1 10

FROM ... USH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin Rs.	Per Small Tin. Re.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	...
Celery	...	„ 0 10
French Beans	...	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	—	„ 0 10
Young Carrots	—	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	—	„ 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

FOR SALE, AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED from England.—A Brand New MAIL PHAETON, with Lady's folding steps—suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Some Second-hand BROUGHAMS (single and double-seated) and VICTORIAS.

A Batch of neat and best quality, double and single HARNESSES, and Lady's and Gentleman's RIDING BRIDLES.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved Balance Strap and Victoria Iron; and best double Bridle complete.

Some Second-hand English and Country-built Landaus, suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

NOTICES.

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office, Falkland Road, Byculla, on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the
WURTEMBERG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEILBRONN (GERMANY.)
and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

F. MASOTTI & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

A PERMANENT ASSISTANT REQUIRED in the Mysore Gold Fields Practice. Home qualifications preferred; but candidates with others may also apply. Good quarters provided.

Also required, for three months, from June next, an experienced Surgeon, to take the place of the Medical Officer who goes on leave.

State terms and send testimonials to the Medical Officer, Mysore Gold Fields, Colar Road Station, Mysore Province.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS at Lady Jamsetjee's Road, Mahim (near Dadur Station), to be sent in to the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 10th instant.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in Notes or Government Paper.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, plan, and specification of work, can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice (England), made in an Action of CONNORS and STRUTT *v.* THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and OUDE ICE COMPANY, Limited, with the approbation of Mr. Justice Kay. By tender to be sent in to Edward Lionel Alexander Clarke, Chief Clerk, Mr. Justice Kay's Chambers, Royal Courts of Justice, London, England, on or before the 30th day of June, 1888, THREE ICE FACTORIES, the property of the above-mentioned Company, with the Ice Engines (by Siddeley and Mackey), machinery, plant, and appliances, and the land, buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate respectively at Lucknow, Allahabad, and Agra in the North-West Provinces of India. The property at Lucknow consists of Factory and appurtenances and of Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in two machines of five tons each held on Lease from the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow as President of the Local Agency Department for an unlimited period at a rent of Rs. 21, annas 2 for the first 25 years, from the 1st April, 1880, after which period the rent is to be equitably adjusted. The property at Allahabad consists of freehold factory buildings and Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in one machine. The property at Agra consists of a Factory and appurtenances with two Ice Machines of the nominal capacity of five tons each per diem held under lease expiring at the end of April, 1893, at a rent of Rs. 35 per month.

The Factories will be delivered up as going concerns as from the 1st April, 1888, with all materials, plant, and stores which may be found thereon at the time of delivery. Every Tender must state for which Factory or Factories it is made or if for the three Factories together, and every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the proposed purchase money, or such deposit may (in India) be in Government paper endorsed in blank.

Facilities for inspecting the various Factories will be afforded intending purchasers on their making application to the Manager in India, P. C. Rubie, Esq., at the Lucknow Factory.

Further particulars and conditions with forms of Tender annexed may be obtained on application to the Manager in India abovementioned and of Messrs. G. H. K. and G. A. Fisher, 24, Essex Street, Strand, London, the Solicitors to the Plaintiffs, and of Messrs. Trinders and Co, 47, Cornhill, London, Solicitors to the above Company.—Dated this 28th March, 1888.

E. LIONEL CLARKE,
Chief Clerk.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Reassurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

KEETING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein; it also treats on the cause of premature decline, loss of manhood, nervous debility, lassitude, shyness, incapacity for study or business distaste for society, and the numberless infirmities resulting from youthful errors or excesses of adult life, together with the highly successful and thoroughly safe mode of treatment, whereby sufferers may speedily be restored to health and happiness.—Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London. W. C.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst to dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Whole ale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*: *Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark

W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Saw Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th:—Persia (s), from Liverpool; and Surat (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Etolia (s), from Liverpool; Shannon (s), London; and Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. M. S. Patrick Stewart, for Karachi; Hispania (s), Marseilles; and Busheer (s), Jeddah.

B. B. AND & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th ultimo was 301,156 maunds.

A VAGRANT.—E. Gallagher, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BULSAR.—A very destructive fire, says a correspondent, broke out in Bulsar in the middle of last week. About a hundred houses were burnt down, and the damage is estimated at something like five or seven lakhs of rupees.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad, aged 10 years, named Mahoop Mulp, while passing along the road, about 8 o'clock on Saturday night last, at Chuckla, was accidentally knocked down and his left leg fractured. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

VOLUNTEER CLUB DANCE.—The Volunteer Club gives another of its social dances to-morrow at the Club Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort. It promises to be as successful as the previous ones. The price of the admission tickets has been reduced. The tickets are now being bought up rapidly.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Sonnoo Luximon was on Saturday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a sarree, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Luximee, woman, from her house at Parel, on Friday afternoon last. The accused was arrested red-handed, and was made over to the police. Pleading guilty and admitting previous convictions he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A SINGULAR FIND.—A newly-born male child was found on Friday night, about 11 o'clock, lying in the privy of house No. 40, Duncan Road. The child was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it is doing well. Upon enquiry, the Police found its mother, who is a Ghauti woman, named Salloo, a widow, living at Khetwady, but who was that evening on a visit to her brother at the house where the child was found. She is at present with the child in the J. J. Hospital.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at the morgue, touching the death of a newly-born female child, which had been found lying wrapped up in a gunny, in an open drain at Pinjrapole second street, that morning. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the child was born alive and died very soon after its birth. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Yessoo, woman, aged 60 years. Deceased was the wife of a bricklayer, named Nuthoo, and lived at Bengalpoora. At about 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, she left home to go to the Carnac Bunder, intending to go to her native village. While going through Broach Street, she sat down to adjust a bandage on her foot, when a cart laden with bags of gram ran over her, causing serious internal injuries. She died three hours after admission into the hospital. The verdict was that the death of Yessoo, woman, was caused by internal hœmorrhage, the result of her having been accidentally run over by a labour-cart.

SOCIAL MEETING AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The "Band of Workers" again on Friday evening last entertained the members of the Association and their friends at another of their social meetings. The hall of the Association was specially decorated and looked very pretty, reflecting great credit upon those on whom the task fell. Precisely at 8-30, the proceedings commenced by the singing of the old 100th, and after a prayer had been offered by one of the Band, tea, coffee and cakes were freely distributed. Mr. Henry Conder, the president of the Association, occupied the chair, and explained the objects of the meeting. Addresses were delivered during the evening by the Rev. Messrs. MacDonald, Norton, and Stuntz, and the proceedings were enlivened by several hymns from the "Christian Choir" which the members of the Band had specially got up for the occasion.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, Inspector McCubbin charged Perozeshaw Manockjee, Nowrojee Merwanjee and Eduljee Dorabjee, before Mr. H. Batty, with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of a cash-box, containing currency notes and cash, and a piece of gold weighing one and a quarter tolas, the whole valued at Rs. 145, the property of Ramchunder Nurrotum, a musical warehousekeeper, from his shop in Kalbadavie Road, on the night of Thursday the 3rd instant, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the same. It appeared that on Friday morning the complainant on opening his shop found that the premises had been broken into, the drawer of his writing desk forced open, and his cash box with its contents taken away. He reported the matter to the Police. Accused No. 1 was arrested on suspicion on Friday forenoon near Boree Bunder while in a tram-car. A portion of the money and the gold was found in his possession. Upon a statement made by accused No. 1. the second accused was arrested at the University Gardens, near the Rajabai Tower. From him also a certain amount of the stolen money was recovered. The arrest of accused Nos. 1 and 2 led to the apprehension of accused No. 3, who gave up the remaining portion of the money which he had concealed under the fireplace at his house in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Two long iron nails that were found lying in the complainant's shop, and which were used for breaking open the drawer of the writing desk from whence the cash box was stolen, were proved to have been purchased by accused No. 2 from a dealer in ironware, named Budroodeen Noordeen, in the market, on Thursday last. The case for the prosecution was closed, and the accused made voluntary statements before the Magistrate accusing each other as the principal actor in the affair. The Magistrate remanded the three to jail, reserving his decision till this day (Monday).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 7.—High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
" 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
" 20.—Pentecost.
" 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
" 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
" 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE AUTHORITY OF POLICE PATELS.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* RAMA VISHRAM AND ANOTHER.

THIS case was sent up for the orders of the High Court by Mr. G. W. Vidal, Collector and District Magistrate of Tannah, under section 437 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In making the reference, Mr. Vidal remarked: Bhau Babajee Bhandari laid a complaint before the police patel of Malonde, Hira Narayen, on the 2nd November, 1886, charging Rama Visram and Janki, woman, with using abusive language. The police patel took cognisance of the complaint under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Village Police Act Bombay Act of 1867, and verbally ordered the accused Rama Vishram and Janki to appear before him to answer the charge on the 2nd and 3rd December respectively. On the failure of these persons to appear in obedience to the order, the police patel laid a complaint against them in the court of Mr. Waman Trimbak, Third-class Magistrate, Bassein, charging them with disobedience to the lawful order of a public servant, an offence punishable under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code. The Third-class Magistrate summoned the accused to appear on the 15th January, 1887, and after examining the complainant and accused, acquitted and discharged the latter under section 245 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, on the ground that there was no provision in Act 8 of 1867, under which a police patel could compel the attendance of a person against whom a complaint had been made to him, and that consequently the order to the accused to attend was not a lawful order of a public servant which, if disobeyed, would render the person, to whom the order was given, liable to punishment under section 174. The accused Rama Vishram admitted disobedience of the order, but pleaded in excuse that he was on bad terms with the police patel, and feared that he and his wife (the second accused) would be punished. I am led to refer this case for orders, not so much because I consider it necessary that further proceedings should be taken in this particular case, as because, if the reasons for which the accused were discharged are held to be good in law, and if persons accused before a police patel can with impunity refuse to attend to answer the charges brought against them, the object of the legislature in investing police patels with authority to try and punish for petty assault or abuse will obviously be defeated, and Act 8 of 1867 contains no special provision empowering a police patel to enforce the attendance of the accused, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for procuring such attendances do not apply, as the courts of police patels have been ruled not to be criminal courts within the enumeration contained in section 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (*vide* High Court Ruling for January, 1887, Imperatrix *vs.* Ramia Sirda Dhedia). On the other hand, it may be argued with some reason that the investiture of a police patel with power to try, and, on conviction, to punish with confinement any person charged with committing petty assault or abuse within the village limits, implies the power to order the attendance of the accused person, without which power that conviction and punishment would be impossible without the consent of the accused persons themselves. Section 17, moreover, lays down that the proceedings shall be held "in presence of the parties," a condition which can only be fulfilled on the supposition that the police patel may legally pass an order for the attendance of the accused. The police patel is a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, clauses seventh and eighth, and if an order issued by him to a person against whom a complaint has been made which he has power to try under section 14 of Act 8 of 1867 is a legal order—disobedience to such order will be punishable under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Their Lordships, without interfering with the order of discharge passed by the Third-class Magistrate, directed that the District Magistrate should be informed that it was open to him to move Government to appeal against the order of the former officer.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EXECUTORS

MOOLJEE GEEGA & OTHERS *vs.* POOTLIBAI AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a suit which arose out of a petition for probate of the will of Gokuldas Govindjee, a Hindu, who died at Bombay on the 5th October, 1887, made to the High Court by the plaintiffs, *viz.*, Mooljee Geega, Mancherjee Merwanjee Dadina, and Purshotam Jamnadas, as executors of the will. The will directed the payment of a monthly allowance of Rs. 60 to Putlibai, the widow of the deceased, and the residue of the testator's property to be expended in the construction and maintenance of a hospital and other charitable works at Jaffrabad, the native town of the deceased, and in the erection of a sanitarium and a hospital in Bombay for the Kapole Bania caste and the Kandolia Brahmin caste. The first defendant, as the widow of the deceased, opposed the grant of probate on the ground that the will was not the true and proper will of her husband, and was void according to law; that at the time of executing the will the deceased was in feeble health and of weak mind, and that the same was made on account of the irresistible importunities of the plaintiffs or some or one of them. The defendant also charged Mooljee Geega, one of the plaintiffs, with having fraudulently and by undue influence caused the will to be executed, and alleged that the deceased had subsequently revoked it. The sister of the deceased, the second defendant, also resisted the grant of probate. Messrs. Lang and Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Budrudin and Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, for the first defendant, and Mr. Farran and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, for the second defendant. The case had been partly heard before Mr. Justice Bayley for three days, when evidence for the plaintiffs was taken of the due execution of the will. The hearing having been resumed, Mr. Budrudin applied on behalf of the first defendant for leave to withdraw the opposition to the grant of probate, as the defendant had no evidence to prove the alleged revocation, and was satisfied with the proof of the due execution of the will already tendered. His Lordship thereupon, and on the first defendant withdrawing all charges and allegations of fraud, coercion, and undue influence made against the executors, allowed the application, and decreed grant of probate to the plaintiffs. Costs of all parties were ordered to be paid out of the estate.

THE AUTHORITY OF A HUZOOR SURVEYOR.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* TULSIRAM ARJUNA PADLE AND SIXTEEN OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Maconochie, First-class Magistrate, Ahmednagar, who, in December last, convicted the accused of obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty and fined them all Rs. 5 each, with the alternative of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar appeared for the appellant, the first accused.

The facts of the case were that a Mahar, named Akya, sued, in the court of the Mamlatdar of Ahmednagar, the appellant and sixteen others to recover possession, under the Mamlatdar's Act, of a certain piece of land of which, he alleged, he had been dispossessed. The Mamlatdar gave a degree in favour of Akya, who subsequently applied for its execution. The Mamlatdar consequently sent an order to the Patel and Kulkarni of Hingangaum to give the plaintiff possession of the land in question. The latter officers, after investigation, reported to the Mamlatdar that no such land as was mentioned in the plaint could be found. Subsequently the Mamlatdar went in person to the spot, and he also found that no such land as was mentioned in the plaint could be found. But on inquiry, the Mamlatdar also learned that the plaintiff and the petitioner held jointly certain portions of land, and he held that he had no jurisdiction to order a division of the joint property. The plaintiff thereupon applied to the Collector for execution of the Mamlatdar's order, and the Collector ordered the Huzoor Surveyor to measure the land, and, after ascertaining exactly how much the shares were, to award possession to the plaintiff of his share. When the Huzoor Surveyor came to measure, the defendants refused to allow him to measure the lands jointly owned by them and the plaintiff on the ground that the Collector had no jurisdiction to make a partition of them, and the Surveyor was acting illegally. The defendants were then all charged before Mr. Maconochie of obstructing the Surveyor in the execution of his duty as a public servant. They were all convicted and fined as above. Mr. Maconochie, in convicting the accused, said, that if the Mamlatdar's order was wrong, the accused had no right to take the law into their own hands in this manner and obstruct a public servant acting in good faith (sec. 99, I. P. C.) in the discharge of his public functions. The case was an example of that lawlessness which was cropping up all over the district, and must be checked on every possible occasion.

Their Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine paid by the appellant to be repaid, holding that the Surveyor, who was obstructed, was acting under the instructions of the Collector, who had no right to send the Surveyor to the place.

STRANGLING A WIFE TO DEATH.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* NUTHIA BIN MALLA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. Hosking, Sessions Judge of Tannah, who convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, under instructions from the Registrar, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Pandurung Balibhadra for the Crown. The facts of the case were that the prisoner, who is about 28 or 30 years old, was brought before the Mamlatdar of Panvel, to whom he admitted that he killed his wife on the morning of the 24th March last, as he suspected her of infidelity. He said that when he awoke that morning he found the north door of his room open and his wife smoking near the fire-place. He at once went near his wife, and with a *dhotur* gave a twist round her neck and pulled the two ends in opposite directions. She cried for mercy, but he dragged her through the west door into the *wathan*. He then pulled the ends with force, whereby she fell to the ground and died soon after. The children of the accused were awakened by the cries of the deceased, and they ran out of the room. Subsequently a police sepoy arrived at the place, and the prisoner was arrested. The accused admitted his offence before the Session Judge, and his Honour, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, found the prisoner guilty of murder and sentenced him to death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court. Their Lordships saw no mitigating circumstances, and confirmed the sentence of death.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of the members and subscribers of this Institution was held in the school premises on Friday evening, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the president, in the chair. We take extracts from the directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1888:—

Your directors, having found a lady teacher able to teach calisthenics, have introduced the same. Mr. Darasha R. Chichgur was requested to examine the pupils in calisthenics, and his report is also appended. The ex-students of the Alexandra School, having raised a fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama in connection with the Alexandra School, Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee has forwarded an oil-painting of the late Mr. C. N. Cama and a Port Trust Bond for Rs. 400 for establishing C. N. Cama Arithmetic and Writing Prizes. The directors have to record with great regret the death of their late president and colleague, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the founder and promoter of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. The resolution passed by the board of directors appears in the report laid at the meeting for the distribution of prizes. A movement has been set on foot by several friends and admirers of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee *inter alia*, to perpetuate his memory in connection with the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, and all your directors having been invited, have agreed to act on the committee. A list of those who have already promised their support to the Manockjee Cursetjee Memorial Fund is herewith appended. Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, one of the Judges of the Small Causes Court, and eldest son of our late president, was requested to join the board, and he willingly did so. He has been unanimously elected president by the board of directors. Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, having offered to the present Institution portraits of various distinguished personages out of the collection made by the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the offer has been accepted. Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee has also presented several books to form the nucleus of a library to be called "The Manockjee Cursetjee Memorial Library" for the use of the Alexandra School, the necessity for a library having been suggested last year by Mr. Dosabhoy N. Wadia, principal of the Sir J. J. Institution. The board of directors take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to the various ladies and gentlemen for their kindness and trouble in examining the pupils and for their reports. With a view to the education imparted in our school being more thorough and effective, the directors have also, since the beginning of the present year, been considering a scheme for teaching Gujerati in the lower standards so as to enable the young ladies (who under the rules of the Institution are required before being admitted into the school to know their vernacular up to No. 4 of the Government school series) to continue their studies in the Gujerati language. Mr. Dosabhoy N. Wadia was consulted by the directors at various meetings, and he was good enough to frame the requisite course of studies in the various standards. The directors have, however, hitherto been unable to find a teacher duly qualified for the purpose. At present Mrs. Nanabhoy Master is employed in teaching translation from English into Gujerati. Mrs. Nanabhoy has, as usual, been highly praised by the examiners for the trouble taken by her. To enable the Institution to meet the expenditure incidental to the employment of additional teachers Mr Nanabhai Rastamjee Ranina was prevailed upon during the month of March to persuade the proprietors of the Alfred Theatre to give to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution the benefit of a first night's performance of an original Parsee social play written by N. R. Ranina, and which was to be performed at their theatre by the members of the Alfred Theatrical Company. By the exertions of Mr. N. R. Ranina, and the kindness of the proprietors of the Alfred Theatre, who bore all expenses, the Institution has benefited to the extent of Rs. 1,411 0-0. The directors seek to tender their cordial thanks to Mr. N. R. Ranina and the proprietors of the Alfred Theatre for their valuable assistance and to the various well-wishers of the Institution who supported the performance. The warmest thanks of the directors are due to Mrs. Scott and the other lady visitors, who on various occasions visited the school and assisted the directors with their advice. Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee continues to take the same deep interest in the supervision of the school of the Institution as heretofore, and the sincere thanks of the directors are due to her for her unceasing interest. Your directors have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which the lady superintendent and the other teachers have carried on the work of the school, which has shown continued progress during the year.

The report having been read by Mr. J. C. Cama, honorary secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. Cursetji Manockji Setna, and seconded by Miss Serene Manockji Cursetji, that the report and audited account now submitted to this meeting be adopted and confirmed as the report and account of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution from the 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Proposed by Miss Serene M. Cursetji, and seconded by Mrs. Jerbai Fakirji Patel, that Mrs. Scott, Mrs. John Jardine, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Hormusji Pestonji Colah, and Mrs. K. R. Cama be elected and requested to act as honorary lady visitors.

Mr. J. B. Murzban proposed that the best thanks of this meeting are due to Lady Morland, Mrs. Walker, Mr. V. A. Modak, the Reverend Mr. Hume, Mr. Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgur (who kindly examined the young ladies attending the Institution) for their reports, to Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama for the trouble taken by him to audit the treasurer's accounts of this Institution, to Mr. Dosabhoy N. Wadia for his trouble in framing the time tables consequent upon the introduction of Gujerati and to Miss Sherene Manockji Cursetjee for her trouble in supervising the Alexandra School. The mover said the lady examiners who had taken the trouble to send valuable reports had done great service, inasmuch as they had given them some valuable hints as to the internal management of the school. The other examiners had also creditably acquitted themselves of their task. The directors had accepted Mr. Wadia's suggestion to introduce Gujerati as a medium of instruction, and they were on the look-out for a competent female teacher, but it was a great pity that none was yet forthcoming. The speaker concluded by referring to the laudable efforts of Miss Serene M. Cursetjee on behalf of the school.

The proposition was seconded by Miss Jerbai Fakirji Patel and carried.

Proposed by Mr. F. M. Banajee, and seconded by C. M. Setna, that this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their mangement of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Cama, that Messrs. J. B. Vacha and Vandravundas Purshotomdas be re-elected directors and that the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, Mr. M. M. Bhownugree, C. I. E., and Mr. Ardaseer Sorabji Dustoor Camdinna be elected additional directors.

Mr. J. C. Cama proposed that the best thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina and to the proprietors of the Alfred Theatre for the handsome donation of Rs. 1,411 to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, the proceeds of a theatrical performance given by them at their Alfred Theatre free of all charges and expenses which were borne by them. Mr. Cama spoke in terms of warm commendation of Mr. Ranina's exertions, which had resulted in the realization of a handsome amount as the proceeds of the performance.

The chairman who concurred in this view seconded the proposition, which was carried. Mr. Ranina was then unanimously elected a life-governor of the Institution.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

Subjoined is the list of subscribers to the Manockji Cursetji Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. Cursetji M. Cursetji	8,000
Mr. P. H. Cama, C I.E.	3,000
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt.	500
Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee	300
Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Kama and children	300
H. H. Maharaja Takhtsingji, Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur	250
H. H. Aga Khan	200
Mr. F. N. Patel	150
The Hon'ble Mr. Nanabhai Haridas	150
Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E.	150
Mr. Cursetjee M. Sett	100
Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama	100
Mr J. N. Tata	100
Mr. Jeewajee Eduljee	100
Mr. Nowrojee M. Sett	100
The Raja Saheb of Sunth, Rampoor	100
Miss Serenebai M. Cursetjee	100
Mr. Sorabjee F. Patel	100
Mr. Vundravandas Purshotamdas	100
Mr. and Mrs. Rustom K. R. Kama	54
Mr Dadabhai Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla	51
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood	50
Mr. Hormasjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy	50
Mr. Hormasjee A. Hormarjee	50
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	50
Mr. Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia	50
Mr. Jeewanjee Heerjee Readymoney	50
Mr. Harold R. King	50
Dr. Kirtikar	50
Mr. Nasserwanjee Jeewanjee	50
Bai Soonabai Jeewanjee Readymoney	50
Mr. Tyabjee Badrudin	50
The Hon'ble Mr. R. West	50
Sir Henry Morland, Kt.	30
H. H. Akbar Sha	25
Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C S.I.	25
Mr. Furdoonji M. Banajee	25
Mr. N. J. Gamadia	25
Mr. H. A. Suntook	25
Mr. Bahmanjee Edulji Mody	21
Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia	20
Dr. Atmaram Pandurang	15
Mr. Hormusjee Adarjee Patel, Dewan of Sunth, Rampoor	15
Mr. Hormusjee Dossabhai Cama	15
Messrs Rustomjee Sorabjee Dalal's Sons	15
Mr. Bamonjee Byramjee Patel	10
Mr. H. M Chichgar	10
Mr. L. N. Banajee	10
Mr. Nanu N. Kothare	10
Mr. Sorabjee Hormasjee Kerawalla	10
Mr. Muncherjee Sorabjee Dalal	5
Mr. Temooljee Hormusjee Moonsaff	5
Mr. Bamonsha Sorabjee Marshal	4
Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Vakharia	4
Mr. Barjorjee Sorabsha Munsiff	3
Mr. Dinshaw Fardoonjee	3
Mr. Eduljee Muncherjee	3
Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Nuggerseth	3
Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Ginwalla	3
Messrs. Sheriadjee Nusserwanjee & Co	3
Mr. Dinshaw Pestonjee Dustoor	2
Mr. Fardunsha Pestonjee	2
Mr. Nowrojee Ardesir	2
Mr. Nusserwanjee Bamonsha Meherjee	2
Mr. R. P. Bankwalla	2

FATAL SNAKE-BITES AT MAZAGON.

A HINDOO lad, named Vittoo Hurree, aged about 6 years, was bitten by a snake on his left foot on Friday morning whilst near a stack of wood at the Old Gunpowder Works, Mazagon. The boy was taken to his house, where he died within two hours. In the meantime a snake charmer, named Kondajee, was sent for by his relatives; but before he arrived the boy had died. The snake charmer caught the snake under some wood where the boy had been sitting, and while holding the snake near the dead body of the boy trying to induce it to bite the body, the snake bit the snake-charmer on the index finger of his left hand. He then put the snake into a copper utensil and left it there, and went away in a reklah to his house at Mandvie, where he also died at 3 p.m. on the same day. It appears the snake-charmer was subject to fits, and on his friends and relatives seeing him in an unconscious state, and thinking that he was suffering from an attack of his old complaint, and had died from it, took his remains to the Hindoo crematory at Sonapore, and after performing the funeral ceremonies got the body cremated before the Police knew anything about it. An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday morning, at the Mazagon Reclamation, touching the death of the lad, when Luximee, the wife of one Hurree, a sawyer, said: Deceased was my son. His age was 6 years. He lived with me. At 6 a. m. yesterday he went out and in about fifteen minutes after I heard him screaming. I ran out and found him sitting on the ground near a stack of planks which was near our house. He said he had been bitten by something long, and he showed me a snake-bite near the great toe of the left foot. Blood was issuing from the bitten part. I took him home and called the neighbours. They gave him some Nimb leaves, chillies and salt, that caused him to vomit. We did nothing to the bite. He died in less than half-an-hour. About 9 a.m. a snake charmer was brought and the planks were removed, when a snake was discovered. The snake charmer seized it, and brought it to where the body of the deceased was lying, and endeavoured to induce the snake to bite the deceased at the spot where the previous bite was inflicted. The snake refused to bite the deceased, but turned round and bit the charmer on the index finger of his left hand. The charmer then wished to release the snake, but one of the neighbours brought a copper chattie and told the charmer to place the snake in that, which he did, and covered it up with another chattie. The snake is still alive, and is in the chattie now before the court. The snake charmer then went away complaining of a pain in his finger from the bite. I heard to-day that he was dead.

Ballia Hurree, who appears to be about 8 years of age, said: I am the elder brother of the deceased. Yesterday morning I was in the timber shed near our house, and saw the deceased sit down on an open spot about six feet from a stack of planks, when suddenly he screamed and I ran to him, and saw a snake fastened to his foot. He shook it off, and it ran in under the planks. The planks were afterwards removed, and the snake was caught.

Sewba Bappoo said: I am a bullock-cart driver and live at Mazagon near the house of the deceased. About 6-30 a.m. yesterday the mother of the deceased said, that her son was bitten by a snake. I saw him in her house, with a bite on his great toe. It was bleeding. The mother gave him some paste composed of Nimb leaves, chillies and salt. He vomited after it, and died in a quarter of an hour. I then went for a snake charmer to Frere Bunder, and found a man there, whose name is Kondajee Muboojee. I brought him to Mazagon, and he tried to restore the deceased to life by using enchantments, but he did not succeed. He then said he wanted to see the snake, and if he could get it, he would try to make it bite the deceased again, and so bring him to life. The neighbours then removed the planks, and discovered the cobra about three feet long. Kondajee seized the tail of the cobra with his left hand and the neck with his right hand, and brought it to where the deceased was, and tried to get it to bite the deceased in various parts of the body, but it would not bite him. He continued his endeavours to induce the snake to bite the deceased for two hours, when at last it bit him on the index finger of his left hand. He then asked for a chattie, which was given him, and he put the snake in it. The snake is now in the chattie alive. The charmer then went away. I heard of his death last night.

Dhurmoo Muboojee said: I am a coal labourer and live at Dongree Street. I had a brother, named Kondajee, and he lived with me, and also worked as a coal labourer. He was a snake charmer. I do not know who taught him the art. I never knew him to be called to treat people bitten by snakes. At 7 a.m. yesterday he went to his work as usual, when he was quite well. At 2 p.m. I heard that he was ill at the Mazagon Reclamation, and I went there, and found him sitting in the house of our brother-in-law. The people said he had been bitten on the finger by a snake. I became alarmed, and brought a reklah and took him home. He died as we were taking him out of the reklah. I did not tell the Police that the deceased had been bitten by a snake. I was confused and did not know what I was doing. At 7 p.m. we took the body of the deceased to the Hindoo burning ground at Sonapore. I told the Registrar the deceased had died from fits. I did not tell him that he had been bitten by a snake.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the verdict that the death of Vittoo Hurree was caused by snake-bite.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4.

LAWN-TENNIS.

A TENNIS-MATCH between two members of the Bombay Gymkhana, and two of the Elphinstone Cricket Club was played on Saturday afternoon on the Parsee Gymkhana ground. The match was the first of its kind, and was watched with keen interest by a large concourse of spectators, consisting of both Europeans and Parsees. Messrs. Gould and Murray were the representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana, while their opponents were Messrs. Sorabjee C. Setna and Rustomjee D. Cooper. Though the Parsees were beaten on the whole, they showed, especially Mr. Setna, some remarkably good play, and proved themselves not unworthy of their formidable opponents. They gradually displayed better form as the play advanced. Mr. Murray particularly distinguished himself on his side. The following is the result:—

Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Elphinstonians.

First	Set.	6.	to	1.
Second	Set.	6.	to	2.
Third	Set.	6.	to	5.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

PRIZES were distributed on Saturday last to the successful pupils of this institution, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding on the occasion. We take the following from the annual report, which was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. B. B. Patel:—

Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, honorary secretary of the institution, read the report in Gujrati. The committee, in the first place, expressed their regret at the untimely death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, who was a member of that body. There are at present 164 pupils taking advantage of the institution, of whom 113 are Parsees, 44 Hindoos, and 7 Mahomedans. From the 10th July last three drill classes have been opened, the pupils receiving their training from Mr. T. A. Allan, late of the Bombay Volunteer Corps. The pupils who go in for drill exercise have been given khakee uniform. Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata has kindly promised to pay Rs. 300 a year, to be continued for five years, towards the expenses of the drill training. Captain A. Phayre, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor, and Mr. Framjee R. Viccajee, barrister-at-law, examined the pupils this year, and their report is highly satisfactory. Among other things they said that:—"The chief object of the institution, namely, to improve the physique of the boys, and make them muscular and active, seems to have been kept in view. The pupils have shown improvement in the exercise that required muscle and endurance. Taking all these classes as a whole we are inclined to think that very good work has been done, and progress made during the past year. The drill-class started soon after the date of the last report, formed the distinctive feature of this year's examination. Judging from the number of those who attend it, we believe it to be the most popular class of the whole institution, and we suggest that by the employment of suitable tests for admission to this class, and judicious methods of working it, the usefulness of the drill, especially for its disciplinary influence on the mind as well as the body, may be safely enhanced still further." In the month of May last Sir D M Petit offered to the managing committee Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of constructing a building for the use of the institution on the condition that Government gave a piece of land free of charge, and also that they contributed even a small amount towards the building fund. Sir Dinshaw asked that Rs. 5,000 out of the amount be set apart, the interest of which might be devoted towards the maintenance of the building. Correspondence has been going on with Government in the matter, and the committee hope that it will come to a successful termination. H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggar has presented the institution with Rs. 500 for the purpose of erecting a small ornamental fountain in front of the proposed new building when completed. Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerawalla has given a Port Trust Bond of value of Rs. 1,000 from the interest of which to present a gold medal to a successful Parsee pupil in the name of his father, Mr Nusserwanjee, who was a teacher in the institution for about thirty years and had now retired. A gold medal has been awarded this year to Mr. Rustomjee Cursetji Kateli, for general proficiency. Another gold medal has been awarded to Mr. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Kerawalla, one of the teachers of the institution. The general funds of the institution amounts to Rs. 5,892. The report in conclusion dealt with the sports that were held in connection with the institution in the rear compound of the Elphinstone High School in February last.

The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. Byramji N. Sirvai.

After the boys had performed drill and some gymnastic feats, which evoked the admiration of the spectators, the president distributed the prizes, two of the best boys receiving a gold medal each.

The president, in the course of his speech, said that ever since the establishment of the gymnasium, twenty-nine years ago, the institution had carried out the object in view with admirable success. Other gymnasiums had also sprung since then in various parts of the town, and they were doing great good in developing the physical powers of those who resorted to them. The management took great care to exclude those exercises which were likely to be more injurious than beneficial to health, and the president expressed his great satisfaction at the introduction of a drill class, which was supported by Mr. J. N. Tata, and which was under Mr. Allen, a very zealous and efficient teacher. The president hoped that many more boys would be induced to join this class. He informed the meeting that the managing committee were in negociation with the Government for obtaining a free site to have a suitable gymnasium upon it. The final reply of the Government had not yet been received, though it was believed that, besides making a grant of land, they were also willing to give some pecuniary support. The president hoped the next meeting of the institution might be held in the new building, and he exhorted all present to do their best to promote its welfare. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. N. R. Ranina, a vote of thanks was tendered to the president and the honorary secretary. The president informed the assembly that through the kindness of some gentlemen the pupils of the gymnasium would be treated next Saturday to a feast of sweetmeat. Mr. Byramji N. Servai, was so pleased with the manner in which the members of the drill class had acquitted themselves, that he presented the teacher, Mr. Allen, with a sum of Rs. 50.

The following managing committee has been appointed for the ensuing year:—Mr. K. R. Cama (chairman), Mr. Framji Temoolji Mirza (treasurer), Mr. Bomonji Behramji Patel (secretary), Mr. Muncherji F. Patel (hon. superintendent), and Messrs. Ardesheer Dosabhoy Munshi, Darasha R. Chichgar, D. F. Cama, J. C. Cama, Edulji D. Talati, Jamsetji C. Patel, N. H. Patel, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, M. M. Bhownagree and B. D. Petit (members).

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 25th April, 1888, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present:—Vice-President in the chair—Mr. Kharsetji Rastamji Cama. Members of Council—Messrs. T. S. Weir and Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar. Secretaries—Messrs Basil Scott and John de Cunha. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Librarian—Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil. Members—Messrs. H. Parsons, W. E. Hart, Shantaram Venayek Kantak, Ramchunder Jagannathji, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Feroz Jamaspji Dastur, Jamasp Asana, Bomanji Byramjee Patell, D. A. D'Monte, and Jamnadass Premchund.

The following donation was announced, and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library—From Mr. James Alexander Murray, Journal of the East India Association, Vol. I, and Record of the Karachi Fair and Exhibition, Vol. I.

A paper on some relics of primitive civilization, by Mr. Kedarnath Basu, was then read. The writer described primitive forms of the canoe in use in Bengal, the canoe hollowed out of a single tree trunk, the palm canoe, cane wicker-work canoe, leather-thong and cane-bound canoe and the earthenware navigating tub. The ancient method of producing fire by means of the drill was next treated of. The fire-drill is represented symbolically by the Swastika (the fylfot) which is the chief religious symbol of the Aryan races, and, in the writer's opinion, is the original of the Christian cross. The paper closed with an account of primitive articles made out of bamboo, cocoanut shells, and bottle-gourds.

After thanks were voted to the author, the meeting terminated.

A SPECIAL commission is now sitting at St. Petersburg to determine the form and extent of the works of restoration on the Sultan Iek dyke of the Murgaub. This dyke is fifty miles south of Merv, on the private estate of the Czar, and 200,000 roubles have already been allotted to the undertaking.

CURSETJEE SOOKLAJEE STREET.

THE following correspondence relating to the expulsion of European women from Cursetjee Sooklajee Street has been handed to us for publication:—

To H. G. Gell, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I have received from the Chief Secretary to Government a letter No. 1296, dated 27th ultimo, stating that "the orders of Government on the petition submitted by him have been communicated to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay."

I shall feel obliged by your communicating to me what the orders of Government are, and to inform me further as to the steps taken by you in connection therewith.

Soliciting an early reply, I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
B. FEROZSHAW.

11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd May 1888.

From the Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
To B. Ferozshaw, Esq., 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., I have the honour to inform you that in the absence of Government orders directing me to make known to you their decision in the matter of your petition I am unable to accede to your request.—I have, &c.,

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 5th May, 1888.

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE BURMA DACOITS.

A MANDALAY telegram, dated the 30th April, says that in the Sagain district a party of the 15th Madras Infantry and Police surrounded a gang of dacoits, killing two (including the leader), wounding one, and capturing twenty-five. This gang ambuscaded an Inspector and seven policemen a fortnight ago, killing two and wounding two. They have now been hunted down and dispersed. Two dacoit gangs in the Minbu district, under rival leaders, are reported to have fought and inflicted loss on one another. Three cases have occurred this week of villagers being successful in beating off dacoits. Seventy dacoits in the Shwebo district attacked a Burman official who was accompanied by fifteen armed men. The dacoits were beaten off, one being killed and one wounded. In the official's party one man was wounded. Four men of the mounted police are pursuing the dacoits. Colonel Walker, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, engaged Boh Toke on the 25th, on the Mogatoung hill, and drove his party into the jungle after an hour's fight. Our loss was two men of the 32nd Madras Infantry and seven police wounded. On the 27th Major Sir Bartle Frere, with some mounted infantry, intercepted Boh Toke in full fight, killing him and many followers near Nabwaing. Boh Toke had disturbed the Ava district for eighteen months. It is expected that his death will be followed by the district quieting down. Mr. Scott, Civil Officer, at Fort Stedman, and Captain Massy, Brigade-Major, with 50 of the Biluchis, marched to Thejit on the 29th, for the purpose of quieting disturbances between Lwelon and Najoungwet. The people of the former place had left, but those of the latter fired on the troops. Captain Massy carried a stockaded village and the heights beyond at the point of the bayonet, killing five men and wounding others There was no loss on our side. Captain Tighe returned to Meiktila on the 29th from Kokosu, having killed Boh Kuan and seven men, and captured another boh and nineteen men. He also took a number of ponies, cattle, dahs, guns and a quantity of ammunition.

The official summary of the state of Burma says the Northern Division, is quiet. The Central Division telegraph party was attacked by a hundred dacoits in the Sagain district, and one Madras sepoy killed; and at Ava two murders were committed. Both Toke's camp near Sheodoung has been attacked by a detachment of troops and police, under Colonel Walker, and some arms and a pony captured. The dacoits' losses are unknown. A naique and eight privates were wounded in the attack. Boh Toke escaped, but was subsequently overtaken by Mounted Infantry near Nabwaing, in the Myingyan district, and killed. Boh Toke was the most important leader in this part of the country, and it is believed his death will contribute materially to complete the pacification of it. Two other encounters with dacoits have taken place in the Sagain district; two dacoits, one a leader, were killed, and one wounded. In the Eastern Division, near Meiktila, the Deputy Commissioner encountered a gang and killed eight dacoits, besides capturing many others, together with 13 guns and much ammunition. In the Pyinmana district a small Burman police post was burnt by dacoits, two guns lost, and a sepoy killed whilst patrolling; his gun was also carried off. In the Southern Division five dacoits were killed near Myingyan, and Lieutenant Custance, Commandant of Police, had two encounters with Younyain's gang. In the first of these one dacoit was killed and ten were captured, together with twelve guns. In the second affair five dacoits were killed. The party subsequently came across a gang from Ava and killed the leader, recovering stolen cattle. Near Minbu, a dacoit, named Boh Myadoung, was killed and his gang broken up; while at Toungdwingyee a police party came across 150 dacoits in the hills whom they attacked: two were seen to fall, but their loss is unknown. The police are still pursuing them. The Lower Burma gang that burnt the Myohoung guard house has been almost destroyed by Major Cresswell, the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab. It consisted principally of local Shans. The gang which burnt the Naboolay guard house, in the Tavoy district, consists of about sixty men from the Siamese border, and is reported to be in retreat.

An Akyab telegram reports the return of the second expedition of Major Cresswell. The remaining dacoits having fled, it was more a party of inquiry. Myohoung was closely inspected and an official enquiry made into the late disturbance The dacoits are reported to have fled to Loungshwe, in Upper Burma. At Mahamyaman a bad character, a phoongyee, either mad or deep in plot, was arrested by the party. He claims descent from the Sakkya family of kings and styles himself the Sakkya Prince. He proclaims he will ascend the throne in forty days, and issues his orders in golden characters. Major Cresswell's expedition did much towards restoring confidence in the district.

A Moulmein telegram says that Colonel Pemperton and fifty sepoys left for Amherst yesterday, going overland to Yeh which dacoits are threatening. No fresh news has been received from Tavoy. The widow of the Burman magistrate who was killed escaped at the time of the attack and has returned to her home safely.

THE second Limru expedition, consisting of Major Cresswell, Mr. Adamson, Dr. Rundle, and Captain Fenn, with a party of police, has just returned to Rangoon. Myohoung was visited, and an official inquiry was made into the cause of the disturbance. The dacoits are reported to have fled to Loungshe in Upper Burma. The phoongyee concerned in the plot was arrested. The expedition did much to pacify the country and restore confidence in the district. Now the military have been partially withdrawn, the military police posts have been raised to their maximum strength of forty men.

A WELL-KNOWN Bengal Civilian writes from Port Said to a Calcutta paper: "It may interest such of your readers as contemplate a journey to Brindisi from Calcutta direct by the P. and O. to learn that passengers are liable to a week's detention in Egypt (or even more if steamers from Bombay are full) should the Calcutta steamer be placed in quarantine on arrival at Suez. On the arrival of the Kaisar at Suez at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th of April, she was placed in quarantine till sunrise on Monday, the 9th. The next day the Pekin arrived, by which the Brindisi passengers should have gone on, and proceeded direct through the canal without being allowed to communicate with the Calcutta steamer. The Brindisi passengers were left the alternative of going on to Marseilles or remaining in Egypt. Owing to the frequent detention of steamers in quarantine at Suez the Brindisi route is virtually closed to passengers from Calcutta under the present arrangements. Passages from Egypt to Italy are not readily available, as there is a great run on steamers going direct to Naples, so that there is often no other course, but to wait for the next Bombay steamer."

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186-25—Mental Evolution in Animals—Geo. J. Romanes.
17-29—Text—Book of Geology—A. Geikie, LL. D.
73-35—Steam Boilers—R. D. Munro.
84-12—Builder's Work—Col. H. C. Seddon, R. E.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

THERE was a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at Reuter's quotation of 99⅝; and, in Paris, French Rentes were down ½ per cent., at 105½; Silver receded ⅛d. per oz., say to 42⅛d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ lower, in both denominations, at £68, and £72, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. down at 106. The weekly specie shipments are now wired as £120,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all for this port.

Wheat was dull, and Club No. 2 was partially 3d. per quarter lower to arrive. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, at 1,950,000 quarters, shows an increase of 20,000 quarters since last week. From Mincing Lane the only change reported is in Calcutta Linseed, which was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive *viâ* Suez in a quiet market. Rapeseed was quiet but unchanged. Coffee was also unaltered and steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, the sales having reached at 12,000 bales, 2,000 bales more than the morning's estimate. Surats continued firm, and out of the above total 1,500 bales of these were again taken. The spot price of Mid-Uplands remained at 5 7-16d.; and in East Indian Cotton there was no change. The quotation for Good Fair Dhollera wired on Thursday was, as we supposed, erroneous, and Reuter now gives it at 4⅛d. per lb. In American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-64d. in August to October deliveries, and of 1-32d. in all nearer positions. To-day the market was firm; sales 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats; spot prices unaltered; American Arrivals unchanged for June-July, but 1-64d. higher for all other deliveries.

There was a further increase in business in Liverpool, the week's sales, at 79,000 bales, being 8,000 bales more than they were the week before. The takings by the trade are put down at 79,000 bales, but this is queried. The Imports were 61,000 bales more than for the previous week at 98,000 bales. The total stock had increased by 2,000 bales, and was yesterday 141,000 bales lighter than at this time last year, though heavier, by some 181,000 bales, than it was in 1886. The stock of Surats had become greater during the week by 11,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 82,000 bales. It will be seen from the subjoined figures that the American Cotton afloat for the U. K. yesterday was about the same as at this time last year, though only about a third of what was on the water two years ago; while in the case of East Indian Cotton there is a deficiency of 95,000 bales compared with 1887, and of 23,000 bales as against 1886. The total Visible Supply had contracted during the week by 110,000 bales, and compared with that of the two preceding years shows a falling off of some 155,000 bales, and 125,000 bales, respectively. Of East Indian Cotton there were 12,000 bales less in sight than on the previous Friday; and, as against the two previous years, the decrease shown is 95,000 bales in 1887, and 23,000 bales in 1886. It will be noticed that notwithstanding the late advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool, the price is ⅛d. per lb. lower than it was at this time last year, though higher, to the same extent, than it ruled in 1886.

In New York, the spot price remained yesterday at 10 cents; but September Futures advanced 7 points say to 9·82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales, against 1,500 bales last year, and 7,400 bales the year before. To-day ready Mid-Uplands advanced another 1-16 cents. 10 1-16 cents, while Futures, for September, were one point lower, at 9·81 cents. The Receipts were 4,000 bales compared with the same quantity to the year before last, and 1,400 bales only in 1887. The total Receipts at the U. S. Ports now show, as will be seen from the annexed statement, an increase of 120,000 bales this season compared with last, and of 165,000 bales as against 1885-6.

The Manchester Market had been steady when not firm during the past week, though no improvement in prices has been reported; and it is difficult to see how any general advance could be maintained in face of a falling Eastern Exchange. When last mail left shippers on the other side were complaining that business was being much contracted from this cause, and the position has not improved meanwhile.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	33,000	13,000	43,000
" exports to U. K.	25,000	13,000	61,000
" " Continent	24,000	7,000	29,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,252,000	5,132,000	5,087,000
" exports to U. K. "	2,476,000	2,509,000	2,037,000
" " Cont. "	1,634,000	1,633,000	1,609,000
" Stock in the Ports "	488,000	408,000	655,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,370,000	2,524,890	2,495,100
" " Surats	467,000	585,170	424,530

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	830,000	971,030	649,080
" London	24,000	15,000	22,000
American Afloat	50,000	56,000	147,000
East Indian "	63,000	158,000	86,000
	967.000	1,200,030	904,080
Price of Mid.-Uplands	5 7-16d.	5 11-16d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛d.	4 3-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1½d.	1¼d.

COTTON.—Our market has been dcidedly firm to-day, and Bhownuggur, which has been in request, has advanced Re. 1 per candy, other prices not being quotably changed, but tending in favour of sellers. Business has been upon a comparatively small scale, demand for local spinners not having been at all brisk; but there has been some buying on European account, one firm alone being reported to have taken some 1,000 bales of Julgaum at Rs. 202; the same quantity of Karanja, at Rs. 212; and a line of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 204. The other sales of ready stuff which have transpired have been of Dhollera proper, at Rs. 200; Nuggur, at Rs. 201½ and 11¼; Wudwan, at Rs. 198 and 200; Bengal at Rs, 182 and 8, and Compta, at Rs. 188 to 90, per candy.

WHEAT.—Large purchasers of Ekdani are reported, and the market is steady at our last quotations

SEEDS.—The demand for *Linseed,* and in a lesser degree for *Rapeseed,* continues, and a considerable business in the aggregate has transpired, rates being quoted the same all round, and the tone of the market called steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,412	bales.
Wheat	82,893	cwt.
Linseed	19,593	"
Rapeseed	11,486	"
Gingelly	824	"
Poppy Seed	3,063	"
Groundnuts	846	"

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations for ready business. We hear that the Florence (s) has been taken up by speculators under open charter at 20s. per ton ready loading.

EXCHANGE, in view of the decline in Silver and the heavy shipments of specie to this port, as above advised, opened weak this morning, and we have to report a decline of 1-16d. in rates, all round. Some 3 months' sight Credits have been sold, we hear, at 1s. 4 11-32d, but business has been very restricted. The market closed weak at:—

Bank Bills on	demand	...1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	... 1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Credits	do.	... 1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Francs	do.	... 1·72½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at 100 3-16, to ⅛ for money and par the next account. For the 30th June account 99 13-16 is quoted; but we have heard of nothing of importance having yet been booked on his line. 4½ per cents. are called 106.

SHARES have been almost lifeless, and the only changes we have to record this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Khimjee, of Rs. 2½ in Jewraz Balloo, and of Rs 5 in New Berar Press Shares.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DILWORTH—April 27, at "Eversleigh" West Norwood, London, the wife of W Proctor Dilworth, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WETHERALL—May 2, at Karachi, the wife of Major Wetherall, 22nd Regiment Bo. Infantry, of a son.—[By telegram.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GILL—April 29, at Guntoor, the wife of Robert P Gill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOPER—FERNANDEZ—April 30, at St. Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, N-W P, Mabel Gertrude second daughter of the late J A Cooper, M D, Civil Surgeon of Hissar, to Edward Elias Fernandez, Forest Department.

LEVINGE—McMASTER—May 1, at St. Peter's, Negapatam, Edward Levinge, Surgeon-Major, I M S, second son of the late C W Levinge, Esq, J P, of Levington Park, Westmeath, and of Corteen, Co, Longford, Ireland, to Mary Ellen Davies (Minnie), second daughter of the late Bryce McMaster, Esq, M I C E, and granddaughter of Col Bryce McMaster, Hon E I C S.

DEATHS.

HORNE—April 29, at Agra, Anna Julia, the wife of Surgeon H F Horne, Medical Staff, and daughter of the late A R S Pollock, Bengal, C S.

MISQUITH—April 30, at Mangalore, William Arthur Misquith, second son of the late Mr J C Misquith, of Ootacamund, aged 39 years, 11 months and 22 days.

SMITH—April 21, universally regretted, Henry Seymour Smith, M B, T C D, Civil Surgeon of Allahabad.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888.

THE commotion in the Madras Christian College which has arrested attention presents one or two aspects which deserve consideration. The College in question was established as a missionary institution in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, and the object was avowedly to teach Christianity to the students, with the implied if not expressed purpose of converting them to Christianity. The curriculum of the College, we hear on the authority of a well-informed friend of the institution, has a pronounced Christian basis. All the students have to attend morning prayers, no one being allowed to absent himself on the ground that participation in such prayer does violence to his religious feeling. The Bible was taught in classes which all pupils were obliged to attend. All the teachers in the school are clergymen of the Free Church. For some years this College was known as the Madras Free Church of Scotland Institution, but the name was changed to that of the Madras Christian College, so that there could be no mistake about its character and chief purpose. No one could say that as an educational institution it was sailing under false colours. The subscribers in Scotland who provided the funds had a right to feel satisfied that they had taken with great thoroughness all the precautions that could be devised to insure the conversion to Christianity of a maximum number of Madras students. What has been the result? We have it on the word of the *Madras Mail* that though its instruction is imparted by Christian teachers under a Christian roof, and with an avowed Christian aim, the College as an evangelising agency, is certainly not a success. It might be said without undue emphasis that so far from being successful as an evangelising agency the College has been an absolute failure. The reason is not far to seek. Had the pupils run any real risk of being converted to Christianity, the institution would never have had any non-Christian pupils. The College has attained a remarkable and highly satisfactory measure of success in a totally different direction, which was never within the purview of those who provided the funds for diffusing Christianity in Madras. It has established a reputation for giving excellent instruction in secular subjects, which enables its pupils to compete very favourably with the alumni of the Government Institutions. The fees are fixed on a lower scale; the buildings are situated more conveniently for the inhabitants of the Black Town than are those of the Government College. With those advantages the Madras Christian College, supported mainly by money from Scotland, has proved a very formidable competitor to the Government College in training pupils to pass the examinations. But was it for this purpose that the good people in Scotland subscribed their money? Their object was to teach Christianity to the Hindu so that he might become a Christian.

Yet when a solitary convert is made after an interval of years all Madras is in commotion. No one seems more surprised than the clerical professors, who hasten to assure the other students who resent the incident as evidene of a breach of faith, that "no unfair advantage" would be taken of a weak brother. The students, refusing to be pacified, assemble in public meeting. The professors are hustled and even assaulted. Four hundred students out of six hundred absent themselves from the College; then the remaining two hundred leave; the College puts itself in insurrection. All this for one proselyte! What would have happened had there been a score? The students obviously feel that they are masters of the situation. The seven resolutions which five hundred of them assembled in a temple agreed to, and embodied in a memorial to be sent to the Principal with "a report of the proceedings of this meeting," reads like a protocol sent by one government to another. In the first place the Reverend George Patterson is required to offer a suitable apology to "us" for having assaulted some of the students. The College Senate is summoned to "assure us" that none of the professors of the College will indulge in any criticism likely to wound the religious feelings of students. A significant indication of the views of the students is given in the demand that there shall be an assurance that the professors will not exert any undue influence for the conversion of any of the students—the undue influence being defined as "influence other than by teaching Scripture:" that is, that the Bible shall be taught like an ordinary text book. A general amnesty is demanded, an example of magnanimity being given in the apology of the second class to the Rev. G. Pittendrigh for their behaviour during his hour with them—a very bad hour, indeed, by all accounts. The sixth Resolution announces the determination of the five hundred to stand or fall together: "None of the students who attend this meeting will again attend the College until all the concessions enumerated above are granted."

The Madras paper oddly remarks that the students have thus placed themselves in an attitude of irreconcilable hostility to the *raison d'etre* of the College. The avowed aim and object of the College was to convert the pupils, but it has been perfectly well understood that the penalty for attempting to carry it out would be what has happened in the present case, when a solitary student is on the point of being converted; and what happened once before when a similar portent alarmed the students. The fact is that both the teachers and the pupils in the College find themselves in a false position. A certain amount of make-believe on both sides has enabled the College to do very good work of a kind which was never present to the minds of those who founded it. The pupils accept a considerable amount of religious instruction—provided they be not expected to become Christians—for the sake of an excellent secular education, which the professors give as a premium for listening to religious instruction that would not be listened to if it were to be followed by conversion. In this singular compromise there is some danger to moral fibre. It is very questionable whether youth or man can be benefited, or his sense of sincerity and right be developed, by taking part in religious exercises in which he does not believe, in order that he may gain some advantage that would be denied him if he did not give an external acquiescence which he would rather not give. However this may be, the experiment of combining religious and moral with secular instruction has been tried at the Madras Christian College on a large scale and for a considerable period. Whether the gain has been commensurate with effort and outlay must be largely a matter of opinion. At the first provocation the College rises in mutiny and the students hoot and hustle their professors with a degree of irreverence for which there was pretext rather than excuse. The student who declared his intention of becoming a Christian had already changed his religious views two or three times over, and his previous backslidings did not apparently shock his fellow students in the least, for the professors had nothing to do with them. During the two years of his attendance at the College he had been successively a Brahmoist and a Theosophist and no one said anything. When he took it into his head to call himself a Christian, the College revolted and hustled the Christian professors. There is nothing encouraging in the record of the College as an institution for converting the youth of Madras to Christianity. It has done very good work in diffusing secular education amongst them, but the Government secular College would have done the same work probably nearly as well.

THE question is everywhere asked how it has happened that the Deccan Mining Concession, which was granted two years ago, passed without criticism or remark until last month, when not Hyderabad only, but all India, and England as well, woke up to the fact that something very much out of the common had been done? The present excitement contrasts so strangely with the previous apathy and unconcern that every one is struck by it. The explanation is, however, simple enough. All who gave any heed to the subject of the Mining Concession—and they were not many—knew in a general way that English capital was to be employed in developing the mineral wealth of the Nizam's territories. The matter had been under long consideration and debate, and the terms were discussed in considerable detail by the Hyderabad Government and the Government of India. When those terms were understood to be embodied in a long indenture, drawn up by London lawyers, employed by the agent of the Nizam's Government, there was no doubt a sense of relief that the preliminaries were over and done with, and that at last actual business would begin. There was nothing to arrest the attention of officials who were unable to follow the steps which one by one led to something quite different from what was obviously intended. When, however, the documents came to be placed in chronological order and all the facts could be seen in their relation to one another and to the result arrived at, criticism and analysis became not only possible but easy. A few weeks before Mr. Cordery left Hyderabad, the Sirdar Diler Jung published a Memorandum giving an account of the floating of the Railway Company and of the Deccan Mining Company, with a number of documents relating thereto. It so happened that the publication of this departmental report, far from being called for by the Hyderabad Government, was issued in contravention of an order emanating from Sir Ashman Jah, the Minister, who had sent instructions to all the Secretaries not to print or publish their reports until they had been first submitted to the Government for approval. The Sirdar explained that his Memorandum had been already printed when the ministerial prohibition arrived, and he considered therefore that the order did not apply, and he published it for general information. When the documents were placed in juxta position with the statements in the Memorandum, of which they formed part, attention was soon arrested by the discrepancy between the results arrived at and the known instructions of the Hyderabad Government and of the Government of India. It will be remembered that the edict suspending the Home Secretary was accompanied by a series of interrogatories founded upon the facts and statements set forth in the Sirdar's Memorandum. The determination to suspend the Sirdar was arrived at by the Hyderabad Government after full consideration, and the intention being communicated to Mr. Howell, the Acting Resident, he approved of the step. As yet no answer has been sent in to the interrogatories by the suspended Minister, but now that the highest legal advice is at the disposal of the Sirdar in Secunderabad, it is believed that the answers will not be long deferred.

Meanwhile the tenth, which is also the most searching of the interrogatories put to the Sirdar by his Government, has been answered with officious impetuosity by Mr. Watson, the chief Concessionaire. The tenth interrogatory was as follows:—"Did the Sirdar himself receive, directly or indirectly, through the Concessionaires or any other person, any remuneration in the shape of shares, money, or any other consideration? If so, what, when, where, why, and from whom?" Mr. Watson's telegram states that one-fourth of the shares in the Company were handed over to Diler Jung by Mr. Winter, on the part of the Concessionaires, when the Company was formed, because the Sirdar had stipulated at the commencement of the negotiations that he was to take a quarter of the shares for himself. The right to make the stipulation was ostensibly based on a letter dated January 1882 from the first Sir Salar Jung. It was not a formal instrument, and there was nothing to show that the Nizam's Government would regard the statement of intention as binding, or as covering the appropriation of one-fourth of £850,000. Mr. Winter, who is a solicitor, appears to have accepted the letter as satisfactory and sufficient. No verification or renewal of powers seemed to any of the Concessionaires to be necessary. In ordinary business legal advisers are, as a rule, more exacting and more tiresome.

THE reversal on rehearing of the judgment of the Small Causes Court in the case of the Imperial Flour Mills Company *versus* Lamb is of great public interest, and may have an important influence upon the methods of company promotion in Bombay. It affirms very clearly that an application for shares made before the registration of a company, and withdrawn before allotment, does not constitute a contract which the applicant is bound to carry out. The decision seems to accord with equity and good sense, although it may in some cases interpose an obstacle to the formation of limited liability companies. If a mere signature to a subscription list is held to be a contract to take the shares applied for, the question at once arises "Who are the parties to such a contract?" There is the applicant on one side, but the company could not in this case be alleged to be the other party since at the time the cause of action arose the company had not been called into existence. In this case it was a name and nothing more, and as a party in law it was as yet unborn, it could contract no obligations itself, nor could it bind others in obligations to it. On the whole, although the result of the appeal will be disappointing to the shareholders who have taken up the shares allotted to them, it is by no means against policy that a merely conditional character should attach to applications made prior to the registration of a company.

THE expulsion of European women from a notorious street in the native town is not a question which we are anxious to discuss further than is necessary. But it is evident that those who, in the interests of public decorum, have petitioned the Government to take measures to put an end to a very obtrusive nuisance by ordering the cancelling of the police order on the subject have some reason to complain. It appears from the correspondence which we publish elsewhere that the Government have communicated their instructions to the Commissioner of Police, and that they have so informed the petitioners. It is difficult to see what advantage can be got by refusing to reveal the nature of these orders. Even if, as the Acting Commissioner's letter alleges, the Government have given no orders that their instructions are to be communicated to the petitioners, the Government have throughout dealt with the petitioners as legitimately interested parties, and it would not be a strained interpretation of their reply to the petition to regard it as referring them to the police for information as to the action that is to be taken on their petition. A compliance with the request made to the police authorities on Thursday would have been the easier since it is customary to inform petitioners of orders passed by Government in answer to petitions. The nature of the orders issued in this case is a matter of legitimate interest to the public, who have from the first felt strongly concerning the nuisance against which the petitioners have protested.

THERE are important domestic reasons why the date of his Highness the Gaekwar's departure on his second tour in Europe cannot be definitely fixed. We understand, however, that his Highness hopes to be able to leave in the Italian mail-steamer Singapore, which sails for Genoa on the 20th proximo. Several officers in the Gaekwar's service have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on the voyage.

H. M. S. BACCHANTE, with Admiral Fremantle on board, will leave Bombay on Tuesday for Colombo, Trincomalee, and the Mauritius. The Admiral will transfer his flag to H. M. S. Boadicea, and proceed to Zanzibar and Madagascar, returning to Bombay in November.

WE understand Mr. Bucholtz, who was killed by a fall from the verandah of his residence in Meadow Street, Bombay, was insured in the Oriental Life Assurance Company for Rs. 5,000. His death is all the more sad from the fact that he intended shortly to be married, and that the lady is at present on her way out.

MR. BAPU NARAYEN NATEKAR, Pleader, of Poona, has just brought out an edition of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879, incorporating the supplementary enactments of 1881, 1882, and 1886. The edition is provided with copious notes, and the number of cases cited shows that a large body of precedents for the interpretation of the Act has already grown up. The edition seems to have been carefully prepared, and is likely to be of great practical use.

CHOLERA is still prevalent in Upper Burma.

A MOULMEIN telegram announces that a body of dacoits is reported to be marching on Yeh. Fifty men have been despatched by boat. Additional police have left for Tavoy to be thrown into Yeh.

IT is said that Mr. Glazier has laid a statement of the Jamalpur case before the Secretary of State.

DR. A. MACM. PATTERSON, of the 31st Punjab Infantry, met with a serious accident on the polo ground at Delhi on Monday evening last. He was thrown from his pony and severely cut about the face and hands. He is doing well, however.

IT is probable, says a Calcutta paper, that questions will be asked in Parliament in connection with the sad death of Mr. Donald Mackinnon, from typhoid in Calcutta recently. The questions will be directed to the responsibility of the Municipality.

IT appears that two Shafes, or Councillors, of the Dalai Lama have been for some time in the Chumbi Valley. It is suspected that they are entrusted with powers to open negotiations with Colonel Graham, but the inclement weather which has prevailed for many days in the neighbourhood of the Jellapla Pass may have prevented them hitherto from entering into communication with Colonel Graham.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON'S retirement from the Civil Service does not, as his many friends would wish, bring him any increase of emolument. In terms of the statutory law, the pay of a Member of Council, who so retires, is reduced by the amount of his pension. In other words, Sir Charles Aitchison will draw no pension until he resigns the office altogether.

THE Gilgit campaign of the Kashmir troops is not over yet. Forces are still being despatched from Srinagar to punish the rebels: and it has been announced to the Kashmir troops that further reinforcements will be sent up at once, if necessary, under Raja Ram Singh, or even his Highness himself.

A FEW days ago notices were served to the owners of houses within 500 yards of the Jhelum Railway Bridge, warning them to make no additions to their buildings, pending the decision of Government regarding the question of taking up lands for defence works.

A TELEGRAM from England states that the deliveries of Indian and Ceylon tea from bond in London during the first four months of the year amount to 34,747,000 lbs., as compared with 30,510,000 lbs., cleared during the same period of last year, and 23,620,000 lbs. in 1886.

ACCORDING to an up-country paper, quite a block is being caused to the import and export merchandise traffic of Benares consequent on the removal of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway goods station from the river-bank to the cantonments; and the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, in reply to a petition from the wholesale dealers in this station, has stated that he is unable to recommend the re-opening of the river goods' station, as such a course would not give the Company any profit or commensurate return. The wholesale dealers have had their depots on the river-banks for years past, and the opening of the Dufferin Bridge led the Railway Company to transfer their goods' station to the cantonments, which is about five miles distant from the traders' depots. The conveyance of the goods this distance, added to the scarcity of procuring carts, is causing a deal of trouble and annoyance to the merchants, who, in all probability, will now memorialize the North-Western Provinces Government in the matter.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Marquis of Hartington has consented to preside at the sittings of the Royal Commission on the Naval and Military resources of the Empire.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Smith, in reply to a question, said that the Government hoped to place on the table of the House, during the present Session, the report of the Royal Commission which has been appointed to inquire into the administration of the Naval and Military services.

MAY 6.

The Military representatives in the House of Commons are dissatisfied with the scope of the reference to the Royal Commission on the administration of the Naval and Military services.

They say that the points to be ascertained are not sufficiently comprehensive, and they demand an inquiry into the efficiency of the forces of the Empire, which has been excluded from the reference.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

BERLIN, MAY 4.

The Emperor of Germany has appointed the Duke of Connaught Commander of the 3rd Hussars.

A SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE RED SEA.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The Orient Line steamer Garonne arrived here in a damaged condition, bringing news of a serious collision between herself and steamer Lucinda from Akyab.

The steamer Lucinda sunk after the collision, and two of her crew have been drowned.

THE REVIVAL OF DACOITY IN BURMA.

A BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, MAY 5.

News has arrived that this morning, while Lieut. Williamson, of the Munster Fusiliers, and the Odowda of the Kyoukse Police, with nine men of the Munster Regiment and eight mounted police, were after dacoits, they came on the latter in a thick jungle near Leppagyin, about twenty miles south-east of Kyoukse.

In the encounter both officers and two privates of the Munsters were killed, and one private was severely wounded.

Reinforcements were sent through the almost impassable jungle, but they failed to recover the bodies.

General Wolseley, now at Choungwa, will take immediate action.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

ATTACK ON THE FRIENDLY KARENS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TAVOY, MAY 5.

The Tavoy district is much disturbed. In the north a Mintha or prince heads the rebels, whom many local people have joined. On Friday they attacked the friendly Karens, and killed several. Our troops came up and drove off the dacoits, killing one Boh and capturing several arms; also the property taken from the Nabulai station. The troops are still in pursuit of the rebels. Many prisoners have been taken.

RETURN OF THE AMEER TO KABUL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

His Highness the Ameer of Kabul was received with some pomp on his return to Kabul on the 24th April. All troops in garrison were drawn up near the Siah Sang to salute his Highness. Offerings of sweetmeats were then made to the Ameer, who, after a short halt, went on to the citadel. A general holiday was observed, and money collected from the shopkeepers was given to the poor.

THE CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.

The latest cholera reports from Cashmere give 132 fresh cases and 59 deaths in 14 hours, ending at 5 o'clock morning of the 2nd May. For the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, the 4th May, there were 145 fresh cases and 89 deaths.

SIMLA IN A DELUGE.

8½ inches of rain fell on the 1st instant.

THE MUTINY IN THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

The mutiny in the Christian College ended yesterday. Most of the students returned to the College. About twenty are fined for misconduct. The College Council have not yielded to the students in any respect. The boy, whose conversion was feared, has returned to Mussilipatam with his parents and wife, who had come here and appealed to him to return home.

A portion of the native press were making the affair a political question: so it is a good thing the matter has been settled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, MAY 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Melpomene from Trieste left here for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice from Bombay reached here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, with homeward mails, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols (New)	99⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68
4½ per cent. do.	72
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
Bar Silver	42⅜

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	79,000	bales.
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	98,000	"
" " " Surats	21,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	830,000	"
" " Surats	82,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	24,000	"

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE HYDERABAD SCANDALS.

OUR London correspondent writes on April 20th:—If it be true that the suspension of Abdul Huk has caused a sensation in India, it is equally true that you have not had all the sensation to yourselves. I question if there is a living Indian known to so many English people as (to give him the full title contained in a friendly telegram to the *Standard*) the Sirdar Diler Jung-ul-Mulk, C.I.E. City men knew him, and envied him his talents—and the profits they brought. In the West End no one, in recent years, has so fully satisfied the imaginations of the pleasure-loving Englishman and Englishwoman as to the way an Indian Prince ought to scatter his riches and exhibit *bonhommie* as did Diler Jung. On Jubilee Day his hospitality was more than princely; it was imperial. The British mind was greatly impressed, and treasured recollections of so good a time. At the India Office he was known to everybody and liked by most. His graciousness and power of pleasing are said to be immense. Consequently, when his downfall, whether it be temporary or permanent, became known, it caused much talk, and has given rise to much newspaper comment. The news came to London in various ways. Reuter sent a bare statement: all colour was lacking. The *Standard's* "own" at Secunderabad gave us a message as lively and as piquant as an Arabian Night's story. It was couched in the interest of Diler Jung, but the performance was clumsy and the effect was therefore lost. The contemptuous reference to the Minister as "Asman Jah," while every tittle of Diler Jung's titles were given, combined with special praise of Abdul Huk and depreciation of Asman Jah, told their own tale. Following this, however, was a corrective. The *Standard's* correspondent at Bombay furnished facts which put a different complexion upon the Secunderabad "own." The Madras correspondent to the *Manchester Courier* (Conservative) sent that journal a long message, in which he told the story of the 60 lakhs offer in a manner calculated to take away the grace of the proffered gift. He also went on to talk of "immense and unprofitable operations" in the Nizam's own securities having "been made by the advice and direction of the suspended Minister." The message concluded thus: "He was formerly employed in the police service of the Nizam, but is now believed to be immensely rich." This is the first instance I know of that a long Indian telegram has been sent to an English provincial newspaper. Since writing the foregoing, I find the same message in the *Western Morning News*, of Plymouth. It is, doubtless, in other provincial journals, and indicates a scheme that I heard of some time ago of a number of provincial journals subscribing for special telegrams from India is being carried out. The *Yorkshire Post* (Conservative) has also some editorial comments on the suspension; it begins with Abdul Huk's "education at a Missionary establishment," and ends by thinking it is "probable that he had fallen into disgrace owing to intrigues such as he himself has often practised." That is surely cold comfort for a man who is down.

Among London papers the *St. James's Gazette* has taken the lead in the publication of paragraphs and letters all of a kind unflattering to the discredited Minister, and not overcomplimentary to the State. You know that for months Mr. Greenwood's paper has been harping on the 60 lakhs offer and the Rumbold claim, using some pointed and strong language in regard to both matters and allowing correspondents to use even stronger words than its editors own. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has, so far, contented itself with two paragraphs descriptive of Abdul Huk's social conquest and commercial ability.

Among City papers the *Financial News* takes first place in comments. The Hyderabad official might belong to the South Kensington ring, so persistently is Mr. Marks on his track. Yesterday morning a long leading article appeared in which the circumstances attendant upon the floating of the Hyderabad-Deccan Company were described. Two brief extracts will show the character of this article. (1) "The Hyderabad-Deccan Company has all through its short life been under suspicion of having been conceived in sin and born in iniquity. Facts collected on the spot and placed in our possession, give, to say the least, very strong colour to the suspicions. The whole of these eminent and sharp-sighted authorities accepted Abdul Huk's version of himself, and even went out of their way to give him facilities for working as grandiose a rig as has ever been put on the British market." The News calls for a Parliamentary investigation. (2.) "A small band of speculators—partly English and partly native—have for some time past been systematically exploiting the State of Hyderabad. The Machiavelli is a Mahomedan, by name Abdul Huk, who . . . . . rose to a position of singular influence, not only in Hyderabad itself, but with the Government of India, and even at the India Office." If his enemies are active Diler Jung's friends are not asleep. They have called upon his many acquaintances in England to suspend judgment, and generally depict him as an injured innocent. References are being made to Sir John Gorst's visit to Hyderabad in 1884 and the lakh of rupees he received, and other matters pertaining to the State. It is very probable a number of questions will be asked in the House of Commons and the officials pressed for definite replies. Whether, however, the questions will be asked before the Indian papers with full particulars arrive, is not yet decided. There are men here who say they know quite as much as any Indian journal can tell them, and do not need to wait for any assistance. I have talked the matter over with a great number of people, friends of Abdul Huk and others. So far as I can gather there is a general desire to suspend judgment till further details arrive.

Considerable sympathy with, and admiration for, his Excellency the Minister is both felt and expressed. This has, singularly enough, been called forth by the telegram from Secunderabad, to which I have already alluded, and which was clearly intended to have the opposite effect. The animus in that message against Sir Asman Jah is so manifest that it is thought there must be very great justification for the action he has taken. It is stated that Sir Asman Jah is acting with the full support of Lord Dufferin, and that the Viceroy finds the Secretary of State and nearly the whole Council in complete accord with him. I may add that, with the solitary exception of a letter to the *Standard* and the official letters of the Company's Secretary, not a single newspaper comment is in Abdul Huk's favour.

Your recent articles on the result of Sir Horace Rumbold's mission to Hyderabad have attracted considerable attention here. In official circles there is a disposition to regard as of slight consequence the fact that Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold were the guests of Mr. Cordery. A very high personage remarked to me that he could not see any impropriety in the act, as it was customary for English visitors to accept the hospitality of the Residency, and he implied that there was nowhere else that persons in the position of Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold could go. In the course of conversation reference was made to the part taken in the affair by the letters from the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Lytton with which Sir Horace is said to have been armed. My informant could only speak as to the India Office, and he assured me that the authorities there had distinctly declined to assist Sir Horace in any way to prosecute his claim. Sir John Gorst, it will be remembered, in reply to the question put by Mr. McLagan last week, confined himself to stating that the Secretary of State refused to write to the Viceroy about the objects of Sir Horace Rumbold's visit to Hyderabad. I am informed that not only did the Secretary of State himself decline to assist Sir Horace Rumbold, but that strict orders were issued that no one else in the India Office should mix himself up in the affair. Sir Horace Rumbold seems to have impressed an extremely powerful person—not the Prince Wales—with the justice of his claim, and considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the India Office, but the latter resolutely adhered to its determination not to interfere. With reference to the Prince of Wales I am told on high authority that what happened was this. When he had decided to go out to India to press his suit against the Nizam's Government in person, Sir Horace applied to all his friends whom he thought could give him letters of introduction. Among others he sought the assistance of the Prince of Wales, but his Royal Highness in the words of my informant would have nothing to do with him. This statement, which may be accepted as thoroughly trustworthy, is not inconsistent with the announcement of the *Pioneer*, that Sir Horace Rumbold received a letter from the Prince merely expressing a friendly interest in the object of his visit to Hyderabad. People here are inclined to blame Sir Horace Rumbold for allowing, if he did allow, the contents of this purely private note to be made known. It must be very annoying to his illustrious correspondent to find his name imported into this disagreeable business. Sir Horace Rumbold's friends say that his claim against the Nizam which has been compromised by the payment of eighty-five thousand rupees and the promise of two lakhs and fifteen thousand more has nothing to do with the transactions of Palmer & Co. with the Hyderabad State. If this is true it is strange we never heard anything about it before.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

* Briar Root	1
Seabreeze	2
Belle Mahone	3

The second big race of the Newmarket Spring Meeting was run on Friday afternoon with the result given above. The One Thousand Guineas is a race on the Rowley Mile, for three-year-old fillies, 8st. 12 lb. each, the owner of the second filly receiving 200 sous out of the stakes, and the third saving the stake.

Briar Root, the winner, is the property of Mr. Douglas Baird, and is a br. f. by Springfield *ex* Eglantine. As a two-year-old the lucky filly ran first only in one race, though in three others was she a place-taker. In the Whitsuntide Plate, for £4,725, over five furlongs at Manchester, ridden by Barret, she beat Ayrshire, which gained an enviable notoriety last week, and Lord Zetland's colt by Isonomy *ex* Ellangowan. The race on this occasion was closely contested, and was only won by a neck ahead, dividing the second and third. In the Windsor Castle Stakes at Sandown Park the filly was beaten by Satiety and Senanses, and only made a bad third. At the Western (Ayr) Meeting she ran in the Coila Two-year-old Plate and was second by a length to Mr. Craig's Slogger; whilst, in the Knowsley Nursery Stakes, she was fourth only, being beaten by the Juggler, "A Life's Mistake," and Lord Calthorpe's Sandal.

Seabreeze is the property of Lord Calthorpe, which was five times a winner last year and a place-taker five times. A chestnut filly by Isonomy *ex* St. Marguerite, her first victory was achieved at Ascot, where she beat by five lengths the Duke of Beaufort's "Hark" in the race for the Thirtieth Biennial Stakes. At Goodwood by a length and-a-half she led Lunan in the "Ham Stakes," and at Newmarket 1st October Meeting she won two successive races, the former, the Buckenham Stakes, against the Duke of Hamilton's Nina by three lengths and then the Voscawen Stakes, beating Disappointment by a neck. Her final victory was on the following day, when she carried off the Fortieth Triennial Produce Stakes against Anarch and Doloris.

Belle Mahone, Mr. C. Perkin's br. b. by Uncas *ex* Jenny Howlett, has been thrice a winner, a place-taker in others three times. Her successes were:—(1) at Gosforth Park, when she took the Juvenile Plate from Friday, Lady Cashier and Johnny Morgan; (2) at Thirsk in the Great Yorkshire Foal Stakes, beating Linthorpe and Lady Cashier, and finally the Liverpool Nursery Plate, over Northumberland and Satiety.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The previous winners of the Thousand Guineas and their riders were:—

Year.		Jockeys.
1866	Marquis of Hastings's b Repulse	T. Cannon.
1867‡	Colonel Pearson's br Achievement	Custance.
1868†‡	Mr. Graham's ch Formosa (*a*)	Fordham.
1869	Duke of Beaufort's Scottish Queen	Fordham.
1870	Mr. Jos. Dawson's b Hester	J Grimshaw
1871†‡	Baron Rothschild's b Hannah	Maidment.
1872†	M. Lefevre's b Reine	Parry.
1873	Lord Falmouth's b Cecilia	Morris.
1874†‡	Mr. Launde's ch Apology	J. Osborne.
1875†	Lord Falmouth's b Spinaway	F. Archer.
1876	Count Lagrange's ch Camelia (*b*)	Glover.
1877	Lord Hartington's b Belphœbe	H. Jeffery.
1878*	Lord Lonsdale's ch Pilgrimage	Cannon.
1879†	Lord Falmouth's b Wheel of Fortune	F. Archer.
1880	Mr T E Walker's b or br f Elizabeth	C. Wood.
1881†	Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's ch f Thebais	Fordham.
1882	Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's ch f St. Marguerite	C. Wood.
1883	Mr. C. J. Lefevre's b f Hauteur	Fordham.
1884	Mr. Abington's b f Busybody	T. Cannon.
1885	Duke of Westminster's Farewell	Barrett.
1886	Duke of Hamilton's Miss Johnny	Watts.
1887	Duke of Beaufort's Reve D'Or	Wood.

(*a*) Ran a dead heat with Moslem for the Two Thousand, and divided stakes.

(*b*) Ran a dead heat with Enguerrande for the Oaks, and divided stakes.

Those marked (*) also won the Two Thousand; (†) the Oaks; (‡) the St. Leger.

THE GUZERAT PIG-STICKING MEET, 1888.

MESSRS. LUND AND BLOCKLEY have again successfully competed for the manufacture of the Guzerat Pig-Sticking Cup, which was won by Mr. J. L. Symons. This year it takes the form of a three-handled Manx cup, similar in shape to the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup, manufactured by the same firm, and presented by the Bombay Gymkhana to the Central India Horse, to commemorate their success in having won the Bombay Polo Tournament in the three successive years—1882, 1883, 1884. One of the three shields contains a scene representing the Hunt in progress, and has been very artistically designed by Mr. F. C. Macrae; another a speared pig in bold relief; and the third an inscription.

This form of cup is different from those competed for in the two previous years. That of last year, won by Mr. Bulkley on Templer is in the form of an old Monteith bowl, similar to one of the seven silver bowls presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught by the Officers of the Rifle Brigade on the occasion of his marriage. Of two shields, one contains a pig-sticking scene and another the usual inscription. The 1886 win was by the late Captain M. B. Salmon on Shabaz. This cup is in the form of a trophy representing a jungle scene with pig.

The Salmon Cup for Ponies, which fell to Mr. H. Askwith on his ch. c. b. p. Redskin, is a handsome silver bowl, similar in shape to the one won by Doctor Tully in 1887. The 1886 cup is a Queen Anne fluted bowl, and was won by the late Captain M. B. Salmon.

THE Port Officer, Madras, having represented to Government that, under section 6 (1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1883 an officer should be appointed at each of the principal ports of the Presidency to give information to Government of shipping casualties, Government have directed that, at Madras, the duty be performed by the Port Officer, and at out-ports by the Port Officers or Port Conservators, as the case may be. The adoption of this measure will not, however, in any way relieve the magistracy of the responsibility vested in them by the same section. If the District Magistrate receives information of a casualty earlier than the Port Officer, he will be required to report to Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

WE spend a large portion of our time in the suburbs of Berlin. We stand with the immense crowd outside Charlottenburg, or go with the great personages inside the palace. It is true we are only with the Emperor Frederick's anxious subjects in imagination, but so deaf is the general sympathy with the Emperor that, to some of us, interest could not be strung to greater tension if we actually joined in stopping princely carriages to ask the royal and imperial occupants what is the latest news about the illustrious patient. I have never known such widespread sympathy as marks all classes in regard to the German Emperor's illness. What Matthew Arnold deprecated (and was spared) in his own case is happening on a gigantic scale in the Emperor Frederick's. Said the recently deceased poet, critic, and educationalist—

> "Spare me the whispering crowded room.
> The friends who come, and gape, and go:
> The ceremonious air of gloom—
> All, which makes death a hideous show."

So far from this happening all the world of Europe crowds the Imperial sufferer's room. We seem to see and hear everything that happens. The occasional heavy breathing, the frequent coughings, the surgical operations—all these happen or are performed within sight and hearing of whole nations. We even note the maladroitness of the German nurse, whose lack of handiness causes the patient so much irritation, and we experience a feeling of relief when we know he has given place to a defter attendant. It is doubtful if ever there was so unique an experience as that the European nations are now passing through. As a rule, a royal or imperial personage is never allowed to be seriously ill—in the medical bulletins, and consequently the opportunity of expressing sympathy is lost. The German Emperor's long period of suffering, its fluctuations, the many critical periods, the alternating hopes and fears, added, above all, to the unquiet which is felt in men's minds in half-a-dozen European countries as to the consequences of a fatal termination to the Emperor's illness, combine to produce a situation which is unique. Homage is paid to human suffering, such as the memory of man knoweth not, and satisfactory to relate the human being, to whose constancy and courage the homage is directed, is, in all respects, worthy. His Majesty's steadiness and devotion to duty form an object-lesson for which the world will be the better. Seven weeks ago, writing on the moment of the late Emperor's death, I ventured to express the belief that to a man of the Emperor Frederick's calibre the assumption of imperial rule would call forth all the noblest energies of his character, and that he might, by mere force of will, conquer the bodily ailments which baffled the physician's highest skill. Till a week ago it seemed as if my hopeful anticipation would become a happy reality. Even in a Hohenzollern of the finest type, however, there is a limit to will-power. The weariness of events may conquer the most heroic spirit. I am not going to blame Prince Bismarck for the line he took with the Emperor over his daughter's projected betrothal to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, but I cannot help agreeing with the opinion that the Chancellor's persistence in objections and his threat of resignation if his will were thwarted have had their share in contributing to the Emperor's present deplorable condition. I need not speculate on the chances or otherwise of a rally, and of Frederick III. yet coming out of his struggle with disease conqueror for a time. These words may, by the time they are in type, partake of the nature of a memorial wreath to the memory of one who promised to be a great monarch, and who was assuredly a good man. While, however, there is life, there is hope. I am among the hopeful one's, and am, I know, in a great minority. I shall nevertheless cherish the wish that when these lines are read in Bombay they will serve the purpose merely of indicating English opinion during a crisis which will have passed away, and that where is now the deepest anxiety there may be renewed hopefulness and much satisfaction.

The latest news from Berlin is contradictory. From one source there is said to be improvement; in others the end is counted by hours. Much of pathos appears in the particulars telegraphed, as, for example, the rejoinder to Court Chaplain Kogel: "You pray for my preservation; pray rather for my release." The Emperor's malady is such that during his paroxysms of coughing the pain and following weariness are very great; during the intervals, however, he suffers little pain and is able to confer with his Ministers, write instructions, read books. "Is able," I have written; I should rather have said, rises above his pain and anguish and determines to the last to fully perform his duty. All honour to him!

To say that, in regard to high politics, the preceding week has been pessimistic is to speak well within the mark. The gloom of the Charlottenburg sick chamber has spread to the editorial rooms of most English papers. Men's hearts are fainting within them for fear, and they are vying with one another in forecasting the most troublous condition of affairs. The state of affairs is much exaggerated. But there is occasion for concern. In no single country in Europe, save may be Spain, is there freedom from peril. France is a spectacle which causes her best friends to mourn; Boulangism is taking the place of Bonapartism, is aping the Napoleonic *role*, and would, were it strong enough, revive the rule of the Man of December. Fortunately, the issue of French events will not add to the truth of the proverb, which says, "History repeats itself." The danger is foreseen, and will be guarded against. At the most, only a temporary success of a moderate and ineffective kind will be obtained. Russia is more than ever like an Alpine avalanche, ready to fall with disastrous effect if only in an unguarded moment a shout be raised. Roumanian peasants in revolt may set the Muscovite forces in motion once more southwards and westwards; once in motion they will not stop until they reach the Sea of Marmora. The next time the Muscovite is on Bhosphorus shores he will stay there. Germany is perplexed to know where her imperial soldiers are to come when Frederick III. has passed away, and his son, under the influence of his physical constitution, finds the burden of rule too heavy to be borne. She is also concerned with the prancings of Boulanger's black horse, and knows not when she may have again to fight her ancient enemy. Austria is full of disquiet. She is finding that the Triple Alliance means a game of chance in which Russia always scores. Italy's troubles are smaller, so far as foreign affairs go, but internally she is poorer, and more liable to internal disaffection than any State in Europe. The only happy nations are Norway and Sweden, which have no history, but are occupied solely with domestic affairs.

That Mr. Chamberlain rather exaggerates the mental condition of his former political friends when he pictures the evil times that have fallen upon them owing to their "absorption into Parnellism" is very possible, but no one can deny that for the moment at all events the party which acknowledges allegiance to Mr. Gladstone is not in the best of spirits. So far as Mr. Gladstone himself is concerned he is not in the least degree depressed by the apparent inability of his efforts to weaken the Government, or if he is, he has the knack of concealing his feelings. He thoroughly believes in the ultimate success of his Irish policy, and those who are admitted into his confidence say that, so far from being discouraged by the course events are taking, he finds in the situation much ground for hopefulness. Mr. John Morley is equally sanguine, though he is not without apprehension that, tired of waiting for Home Rule, the bolder spirits in Ireland may get out of hand, and resort to measures that were favoured before the influence of the more moderate men came to be felt. It is a pity, from a Liberal point of view, that the optimism of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley cannot be infused into the rank and file, for want of confidence is quite as great a mistake in politics as over-confidence. Some people think that matters have improved to a certain extent for the Opposition during the past week, but the improvement if it exists at all is of microscopical proportions It is true that further examination has not removed the objections that were previously entertained in various quarters to particular features of the Local Government Bill and the Budget, but although some stiff fighting is threatened in Committee, no one, except Sir Charles Dilke, has suggested the postponement of Mr. Ritchie's measure until a better one can be prepared, and as to Mr. Goschen's financial proposals, they will in the main be adopted. Mr. Chaplin seems to have forgotten the objections he expressed on Budget night to the proposed horse-tax and the Opposition outside against that impost, though at first pretty strong, seems to have entirely died away. The unpopularity of the wheel-tax is as great as ever, and its opponents, who have secured the active assistance of some of the most dogged members of the House, refuse to accept any compromise. But, although considerable sympathy is expressed for the car-men and others who will have to pay the tax if Parliament approves of it, the grievance is one that is after all sectional. More interest attaches to the onslaught which Mr. Gladstone is to lead on what has been described as "the Blot on the Budget,"—the alleged inequality of the Death Duties. Almost the whole of the time of the House of Commons has been given up this week to the discussion on the Local Government Bill, but the speeches, as a rule, have not been such as to excite general attention, and there is much in the complaint that they ought not to have been delivered until the Committee stage was reached. Of course, there are exceptions: no one could reasonably complain, for instance, of the utterances of men like Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, each of whom addressed himself to broad principles and not entirely to minor details. Mr. Courtney, contrary to general expectation, adopted a more critical tone than any previous speakers, finding a great deal to say against the financial proposals bound up with the measure, and, of course, deploring the state of mind of a Ministry which fails to appreciate the blessings of proportional representation. It was a surprise to some people to hear the Chairman of Committees condemn the Bill as not sufficiently democratic, and the same persons were evidently much amused that it should have fallen to the lot of Mr. Chamberlain to pick to pieces the arguments of so distinguished a Liberal Unionist. Mr. Chamberlain's opponents amuse him very often of insufficiently considering the ideas that emanate from his fertile brain. His proposal that in Ireland there should be an Imperial police force and a local police force, the latter under the control of the County boards when they come into existence, stamps in the opinion of these persons as utterly wanting in the qualities that go to make up a statesman. This is rather a sweeping assertion, but certainly, while Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that he would allow the Irish people to manage their own police, for that is what it comes to, has been duly noted by the Gladstonians, but neither they nor anyone else has paid the slightest attention to his other suggestion. Mr. Chamberlain, it is understood, has enjoyed the privilege of admission to aristocratic circles, but he has apparently not acquired much knowledge about country gentlemen. It is expected that, at any rate until their timidity wears off, the better sort of country magnates will shrink from the rough and tumble of a contested election, and it was in order to secure the services of such as these that the Government decided to confer on the new councils the power of electing outsiders. The persons so chosen are, as your readers will be aware, designated by the Bill "Selected Councillors." Mr. Chamberlain does not like the name, and recommends that they should be called aldermen. It was curious as well as instructive to watch the faces of some of the occupants of the Conservative benches when this extremely infelicitous suggestion fell from Mr. Chamberlain's lips. The absurdity of the notion was rendered patent to everybody when, a little later on, Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke of two of the most typical representatives of the country party as Alderman Barttelot and Alderman Chaplin. Ridicule kills sometimes even in the House of Commons. The debate, however, is followed only with languid interest: there is not to be a division on the second reading, and, consequently, the speeches which are read are read for information (a rare thing) and not for what may follow their delivery.

The arrest of Mr. Wm. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon has caused a good deal of anger among Home Rulers, both English and Irish—anger which, it seems to me, is sentiment wasted. While the Coercion Act is in force, and while Home Rulers refuse to recognise it but defy proclamations issued under its provisions, arrests and imprisonments there must be. And, what is more, there will be plenty of them. I fully expect before the end of the year, if not before the end of the session, at least half-a-dozen English Members of Parliament will have seen the inside of an Irish prison or prisons. Indeed, even worse things than this will happen before Mr. Balfour has done with his Irish friends. If he only loved Irishmen as he loves the Irish melodies he plays so divinely on the fiddle!

Sir Roper Lethbridge, in spite of the cold water that has been thrown upon the efforts now being made to secure justice for Mr. William Taylor of Patna, is determined to lay the whole facts before Parliament. The member for North Kensington has secured a day, the 8th of May, for his motion. Mr. Samuel Smith yesterday gave notice that on Monday next he will ask Sir John Gorst whether his attention has been directed to a statement made by Mr. Alfred Dyer, dated Bombay, 3 th March 1888, wherein he states that:—"A medical officer in a private communication says that respectable girls are forced into lives of prostitution. The poorer class of natives are in great awe of persons in authority. Officials go out into the villages and say it is the order of the Government that so many girls should go and be registered as prostitutes. The poor people are afraid to refuse or resist; their daughters are delivered up, and thus virtuous girls are consigned to lives of infamy." Mr. Smith is anxious that the Government should inquire whether such practices exist. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has also got its eye on the authorities, and threatens disclosures that will put the Indian Government to shame.

ARRIVAL OF HIS GRACE THE PATRIARCH ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.

HIS GRACE the most Rev. Dom Antonio Sebastiao Valente, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Goa, Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies, and Head of the Indian Hierarchy, arrived in Bombay, by train from Goa, yesterday morning, accompanied by his Secretary, Mgr. Dr. Silvano, and Fathers Santos and Campos. His Grace, as was previously announced, alighted at the Victoria Terminus, whither a large number of his ecclesiastical subjects had crowded from an early hour to receive him, among those present being the very Rev. E. P. V. de Sousa, Vicar General, the Rev. Fathers A. M. Faria, A. M. Callejo, Secretary to the Archbishop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun, the Rev. C. F. da Cunha, Drs. Accacio da Gama, A. M. da Cunha, A. G. Viegas, L. J. Pinto, and Messrs. S. J. de Souza, J. do Rosario, A. C. Couto, L. Mascarenhas, Editor, *Anglo-Lusitano*, B. X. Furtado, M. R. Gomes, and others.

On leaving his saloon, his Grace was complimented by a deputation from the Portuguese community of this city, who bade him a hearty welcome, as the Band of the 21st N. I., Marine Batalion, struck up the Portuguese National Anthem. After giving the kiss of the Patriarchal ring to all present, his Grace entered a state carriage drawn by four, and drove away amid the strains of a "Quick March" to the residence of the Bishop of Damaun, at Colaba, where the Patriarchal party will remain during their stay in Bombay.

On Thursday next, his Grace the Patriarch leaves for Rome, whence, after paying his homage to his Holiness the Pope, and conferring with the Holy Father on various important matters affecting his Archdiocese and its suffragan Sees, chiefly Cochin and Meliapore, he proceeds to Portugal where, also, several questions of great moment concerning the *Padroado* await his attention. After this portion of the programme of the Archbishop's tour is completed, his Grace will retire to his native place in Portugal, to rest a little from the labours and fatigue of his six years' eventful administration in India.

The Government of the Goan Archdiocese has been entrusted to an ecclesiastical *Junta* appointed by his Grace, who, in taking leave of his flock, has charged his authorities to acquit themselves of their duties "with zeal and fervour" during the period of his absence, which his Grace has promised will not exceed a year at the greatest.

Yesterday evening his Grace the Archbishop Patriarch presided at a solemn *Te-Deum* in the Cathedral of N. S. da Gloria, Mazagon, assisted by a large number of the clergy of both jurisdictions, and their respective Prelates, the Archbishop of Cranganore (Bishop of Damaun), and the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Porter. The service was held in thanksgiving for the recovery of his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG AND THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

THE letters and papers received by yesterday's mail describes the effect produced in commercial circles in England by the suspension of Sirdar Diler Jung. The first announcement of the suspension appears to have been made in the *Standard*, which published two telegrams on the subject, one dated from Secunderabad having evidently been made in the Sirdar's behalf. The Secunderabad telegram was as follows:—

Very soon after the departure of Mr. Cordery and the arrival of the Acting Resident, Mr. Arthur Howell, an event has happened to openly disturb the harmony that had apparently existed in the administration of Hyderabad since the new Minister, Asman Jah, acceded to office twelve months ago.

The Sirdar Diler Jung-al-Mulk, C.I.E., one of the Chief Secretaries of the Nizam's Government, has just been suspended by order of the Minister.

It is publicly given out that this step has been taken because the Sirdar had settled, on his own responsibility, the question of the Hyderabad Mines; but the true reason is believed to be the long-standing animosity of the Minister to the Sirdar Diler Jung, who is a man of marked character and ability, but not without powerful enemies both at the Nizam's Court and among the European community here.

Immediately following this announcement was another telegram from the Bombay correspondent of the *Standard*, which threw another and a clearer light on the transaction:—

Abdul Huk, the Hyderabad Home Secretary, has been suspended for suspicious connections with a mining company. He is charged with complicity in giving concessions to the value of 850,000*l.* to London concessionaires without an equivalent. His career has been a romantic one, and interesting revelations are expected. He was the Nizam's delegate in the recent Jubilee festivities.

The following letters from M. L. L. Hall, secretary to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, have been published:—

Sir,—I am directed by my board to request you to give insertion to the following:—

Recent telegrams from India on the subject of the suspension of Abdul Huk Sirdar Diler Jung have given rise to the feeling that the interests of the company are thereby affected. So far as my board are aware, everything connected with the grant of the concession had the fullest cognisance of the Government of his Highness the Nizam, and the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India.

The proceedings connected with that concession are fully set forth in "The Return of Correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State Relating to the Concession of Mining Rights in the Deccan" (ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on Sept. 16, 1887), and a reference to those papers will afford the best proof that the charge alleged to be brought against Abdul Huk Sirdar Diler Jung of having settled, on his own responsibility, the question of the Hyderabad Mines is without foundation, and one that cannot affect the interests of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company (Limited).—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

L. L. HALL, Secretary.

The Hyderabad (Deccan) Company (Limited).
London, April 17.

Sir,—In order to dispose of the unfounded aspersions cast upon the validity and *bona fides* of the concession from the Nizam of Hyderabad, I am directed to set out the following extract from a letter, dated Dec. 17, 1884, addressed by his Excellency Nawab Salar Jung, then Prime Minister of Hyderabad, to the representative of the Concessionaires, who was asking some modification in the concession.

"I have carefully read your letter of the 16th inst. and the draft you refer to. In reply, I beg to say that the draft has been prepared in England by a committee of legal advisers of his Highness the Nizam's Government and mining engineers, with the knowledge of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and contains necessary provisions to protect the interests of his Highness's Government."

This disposes of the suggestion that the interests of the Nizam were not carefully guarded. If more proof is wanted, the following extract from a letter, dated Feb. 2, 1886, addressed to the Secretary of State, and signed by Lord Dufferin, Sir Frederick Roberts, C. P. Ilbert, S. C. Bayley, T. C. Hope, A. Colvin, and T. E. Hughes, furnishes a complete answer. Referring to the concession, they say:—

"It may be sufficient to add that the agreement as now finally modified may be drawn up in accordance with our views, and should, in our opinion, be confirmed."—I am, Sir, obedient servant,

L. L. HALL, Secretary.

The Hyderabad (Deccan) Company (Limited),
Great Winchester Srreet, London, E C., April 19.

"Veritas" writing to the *Standard* asks the readers of that journal to suspend their judgment:—

Sir,—In the name of the many friends made by the Sirdar Diler Jung during his two visits to England, I hope you will grant me a little space to ask your readers to suspend their judgment till all the facts are known in connection with the measure just taken against him by the Minister Asman Jah.

I feel quite sure that, when the truth comes out, not merely will the Sirdar be cleared from the charge alleged against him, but that it will be found that his main offence in the eyes of the old party in power at Hyderabad consists in his having advocated with, and pressed upon, his young master the Nizam a policy of closer accord and more active participation with the English Government in Imperial matters.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

VERITAS.

April 17.

The following are the comments of the *Financial News* on the suspension; a summary of which has been telegraphed to India:—

The Hyderabad (Deccan) Company has been a child of mystery ever since it made its appearance on the Stock Exchange. Many questions were asked as to where it had come from, what it was, and who were in it; but none of them was ever satisfactorily answered. The strangest rumours have been afloat about the concession itself, and the way in which it was manipulated for the market. Its huge capital of a million sterling offered a striking contrast to the very vague and ambiguous character of its assets. To the ordinary commercial eye it had no visible means of support, and how it was to pay dividends on a million sterling was one of the secrets of financial jugglery. So easy is it, however, for the skilful promoter to conjure up visions of dividends that this uncanny and impalpable stock was in the days of its infancy run up to 30 or 40 percent. premium. So far the great expectations amid which it was launched have not been realised. Most of its early friends appear to have got tired of waiting for plums from the fabled gardens of Hyderabad to fall into their mouths. In the absence of dividends the premium has gradually and gently run off. Hyderabad Deccans can now be very easily bought a couple of pounds under par, and if half a dozen sellers were to come into the market together, they might soon find it very much lower.

Worse things, however, are beginning to be said about Hyderabad-Deccan than that it has disappointed its too sanguine devotees. Ominous whispers of political scandal and financial jobbery are casting a blight over it. Countenance has, within the past few days, been given to these by the disgrace which has fallen on Abdul Huk, its native foster-parent. A leading Indian paper has been suggesting that not only this but various other incidents in the recent history of the Nizam's Court urgently demand to be inquired into. Our Indian contemporary hints cautiously at matters which we happen to have the means of speaking about openly and plainly. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Company has all through its short life been under suspicion of having been conceived in sin and born in iniquity. Facts collected on the spot and placed in our possession, give, to say the least, very strong colour to the suspicion. We take on ourselves the responsibility of their publication, for two reasons—first, that people may be put on their guard against a security of shady antecedents; secondly, that Parliament may be moved to investigate what appears to be a rank scandal in the administration of Hyderabad.

A small band of speculators—partly English and partly native—have for some time past been systematically exploiting the State of Hyderabad. The Machiavelli is a Mahomedan, by name Abdul Huk, who from a very subordinate office in the Nizam's police, rose to a position of singular influence, not only in Hyderabad itself, but with the Government of India, and even at the India Office. His oriental subtlety has taken a financial turn, and even a London promoter might envy him the success of his schemes. His first great *coup* was the promotion of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company. In working it he was too smart, not merely for the unsuspecting Prime Minister of Hyderabad, but for the cute people who acted as his fellow-promoters in London. After giving him a handsome slice of their profits, they were gratified to learn afterwards that he had obtained a second commission from the Nizam's Treasury. When this leaked out there was a great scandal at Hyderabad, and Abdul Huk was for a time in a very unpleasant corner. But it is in circumstances like these that clever men prove their mettle. Thanks to oriental diplomacy, in all the arts of which

Abdul Huk is a master, he not only got off, but he arranged it so as he subsequently could pose as an ill-used man. His claim to the great mining concession which has furnished Hyderabad with a second scandal was deliberately based on the plea that he had made so little out of the railway!

In his second scheme Abdul Huk treated with the Nizam's Government as a privileged person entitled to special consideration. He succeeded in impressing this view, not only on the Nizam's Ministers, but on the British Resident at Hyderabad, on the Indian Government at Calcutta, and on the India Office in London. The whole of these eminent and sharp-sighted authorities accepted Abdul Huk's version of himself, and even went out of their way to give him facilities for working as grandiose a rig as has ever been put on the British market. As the upshot of prolonged negotiations, carried on alternately at Hyderabad, Calcutta and London, the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company made its appearance in January, 1886, with a capital of £1,000,000, the whole of which was represented to have been subscribed and fully paid. The promoters had put in of their own money only £25,000. The bewitching Abdul Huk had induced the Nizam's Government, after giving away a huge concession for literally nothing, to invest £125,000 in the undertaking thus highly favoured. The concessionaires were pleased to accept the remaining 850,000*l.* of shares as the price of the concession. The contras between their treatment of themselves and of the Nizam's Government requires neither comment nor embellishment.

Various attempts have been made to get at the inner history of this Indian Jonah's gourd. The Indian press has had occasional twinges of curiosity on the subject, and the Secretary for India has had his parliamentary repose disturbed now and then by sinister questions about it. It has even formed the theme of a small blue-book issued a few months ago. This purports to be a "Return of Corre spondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State relating to the Concession of Mining Rights in the Deccan." It might have been much more correctly styled a selection of correspondence, for the gaps in it are frequent and obvious. Despatches are referred to which cannot be found, and incidents crop up without any context. The best that can be said for such a return is that it appears to have been most carefully and cautiously edited. It tells as little of Abdul Huk's story as it possibly can, and puts forward secondary parties as masks to the real principals.

Such a partial and one sided disclosure of the facts could never have been accepted as complete, much less so now that Abdul Huk's own colleagues in the Government of Hyderabad have deemed it necessary to disown him. It is characteristic of the *Standard* to try to break his fall by attributing it to personal rivalry; but all the same, it may be wise to hear what his rivals have to say of him. As yet we have heard only the partial versions of his friends in the India Office and at Calcutta. The Government of India should, and no doubt will in justice to itself, institute a searching investigation into Abdul Huk's financial career from the beginning, and unearth the secret history of both the railway and mining concessions. The Hyderabad-Deccan directors are not over anxious for an investigation. They met yesterday, but could do nothing better than issue a circular setting forth a few extracts from the letters in the blue-book above referred to, which have nothing at all to do with the matters now under discussion. The board, it must be remembered, includes the promoters of the scheme, and of them there will be more to say anon.

The *Financial Times* of the 19th April took up the cause of the Company. It wrote:—

An attempt has been made to inflict a serious injury on this company, for which, at any rate at present, there seems no justification whatever. In another part of our present impression w publish a letter from the Secretary, which deserves attentive consideration

It is not the practice of respectable journals to comment on a case while *sub judice*; but, in this instance, judgment has been delivered by a newspaper before the India Office inquiry has officially even commenced.

It is true, as most of our readers are aware, that Abdul Kuk, better known as the Sirdar Diler Jung, who was Home Secretary to the Nizam of Hyderabad, has been dismissed by that potentate. It is also true that Diler Jung had a hand in securing the concession. But it is not true, so far as we can see, that there is the least reason for supposing that anything cannected with Diler Jung's conduct will lead to the concellation of the concession, and the utter ruin of a company with a very large capital.

The Secretary quotes the Prime Minister of Hydrabad, who wrote December 17, 18 4, to the representatives of the Concessionaires that the draft had been prepared in England by the legal advisers of the Nizam, with the knowledge of the Secretary of State for India, and that it contained the "necessary provisions to protect the interests of his Highnesse's Government."

But if the interests of his Highness have been satisfactorily "protected," on what ground can the concession be cancelled? Is it not monstrous to anticipate the result of the India Office inquiry, and especially to anticipate such a monstrous confiscation as the cancellation of this concession would amount to? Whatever punishment may be inflicted upon Abbul Huk Sirdar Dilar Jung, in addition to his dismissal, for any misconduct of which he may have been guilty, surely a contract with a public company, duly entered into, and in every way safeguarding the Nizam's interests, cannot be upset in the off-hand way suggested!

It does seem impossible that any misconduct on the part of Diler Jung—even if p oved—could afford justification for the cancellation of that concession; and we can only say that should it be cancelled on such grounds—which we do not for a moment believe—it will not be an easy task for the future to raise capital in Europe for anything else in the Nizam's dominions; and there will be a prompt and palpable "shrinkage" in the market value of any enterprise undertaken by British capital now being carried on in those dominions.

A correspondent, writing under the initial "Y." in the *St James's Gazette*, says:—

The suspension of Abdu Huk, Home Secretary of the Hyderabad Government, may help to throw some light on more than one matter now obscure in regard to the affairs of the Nizam's State. The secretary of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company says in the *Times* that the charge said to be brought against this person—namely, that he settled on his own responsibility the question of the mining rights of the Nizam's dominions—is without foundation, as everything connected with the grant of the concession had the fullest cognizance of the Nizam's Government and the approval of the Government of India. The secretary tells us that the proceedings connected with that concession are fully set forth in the parliamentary return of the 16th of September, 1887, relating to the mining rights in the Decc n. Now it may be that the Nizam's Government had the "fullest cognizance" of the matter, as asserted; but if so it does not exactly appear from the return in question. At the time the concession was granted, the Government of the Hyderabad State was vested in the Nizam and his Highness's Prime Minister with a Council composed of the principal nobles of Hyderabad. Of this Council, which is a consultative body without executive functions, the Nizam is president and his Minister one of the members. In the parliamentary return referred to it does not appear that the concession of the mining rights, for ninety-nine years, of the entire State of Hyderadad, was ever brought before the Council. Though it was a question that must have deeply concerned the persoal interests of one and all of the members, none of their opinions are recorded and no mention of the Council is made. If that body was not allowed to have cognizance of the matter, the question arises Why was it kept from them?

A telegram from India states that Abdul Hak has been suspended for "suspicious connections" with the mining company. It is probable that the Nizam's Government has more than one charge to bring against him. The questions already asked by the *St. James's Gazette* with reference to the purchase by the Nizam last summer of a large number of unsold shares of this company, at a cost of £150,00—shares that the year before the Nizam had given away—remain unanswered; as also does your question whether the cheque for twenty lakhs tendered by a Hyderabad official, in part payment of the Nizam's offer of sixty lakhs, had anything to do with these shares.

THE MYSTERY OF THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

The *St. James's Gazette* writes:—Too much is heard at present of financial intrigues at Hyderabad—too much and too little. The mystery of the Nizam's offer of 60 lakhs has yet to be cleared up, and the sooner it is done the better; for as to that matter there are some very unpleasant rumours afloat. It is now said that the idea was started when Abdul Huk, a Hyderabad official, was in England last summer; and his account of the matter is, we hear, that it was suggested to him in London by "a Cabinet Minister," whose name is mentioned. This same Cabinet Minister even drafted a letter for the use of the Nizam in making the offer! The draft was taken to Hyderabad, on Abdul Huk's return, when the Nizam was pressed to carry out the suggestion, though he know, as all his advisers must have known that he had not the money for the purpose. Possibly he hoped, perhaps he was told that the offer would not be accepted: the "Cabinet Minister" and his colleagues would be sufficiently pleased if it were made. However that may be, we know the offer was made and we also know that when it was announced last autumn we were assured by the *Times* that the step taken by the Nizam was "entirely on his own initiativ "Spontaneous" was the term applied to it by a writer in that paper who declared that he was the "only person in England" acquainted with the Nizam's motive. The story of the Cabinet Minister is not to be believed for a moment, but it is a most mischievous one to set afloat, and we are afraid it was invented to further, or to cover, a very bad business.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made:—

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Majors H. Dela M. Hervey and D. S. Cuninghame, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. Shepherd; Major E. Lloyd, from the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Cuninghame, but to remain seconded; and Captain W. A. D'O'Mealy, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Lloyd.

Corps of Guides.—Major J. B. Watts, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating Second-in-Command, *vice* Major F. D. Battye, on leave.

3rd Sikhs.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Hammond, Guide Corps, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Aislabie, on leave.

12th Bengal Infantry.—Captain J. W. E. Angelo, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Captain A. F. Barrow, seconded.

31st Punjab Infantry.—Major A. C. G. Lydiard, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smythe, transferred to the 25th Punjab Infantry; and Captain M. J. Gibbs, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Lydiard.

4th Sikhs.—Captain B. M. Allen, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Captain C Dempster, on leave.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Captain J A H Pollock, 1st Sikhs, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Captain R. F. Jamieson, on leave.

2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.—Lieutenant A. P. Bateman-Champain, from the 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Colonel J. A. Corballis, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 21st May 1888, on completing four years' service in command of his battalion.

Major G. S. Burton, Norfolk Regiment, and Major J. O. Gage, Border Regiment, have been appointed Commandants of the Naini Tal and Murree Depots respectively.

Captain F. W. Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Kasauli Depot.

Second-Lieutenant Johnson, 1st Dragoon Guards, joins the regimental depot for duty, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

Second-Lieutenant J. L. Rose, Highland Light Infantry, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, but will remain attached to the 1st Battalion, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

Lieutenant H. A. Coddington, Royal Irish Fusiliers, attached to the 14th Sikhs, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE AND HAILSTORM.

The hailstorm at Delhi on Tuesday afternoon was quite phenomenal in character. Later reports show that it was a far more remarkable occurrence than would appear from my telegrams. The stone picked up by me weighed two and a quarter chittacks, not ounces as erroneously stated at first; and, incredible as it may seem, one picked up in the hospital garden in the fort weighed one and a half pounds. More extraordinary still, another hailstone secured near the telegraph office, was of the size of an average melon, and turned the scale at two pounds. "These stones," says a correspondent, were weighed in the presence of reliable witnesses by two gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, and I have satisfied myself that there is not the least reason to doubt the authenticity of these reports. As it is possible, however, that many will still feel disinclined to credit my statement, and as the Meteorological Department will doubtless require full and reliable information in regard to what is here believed to be the most remarkable fall of hail on record, I am prepared to furnish any further particulars which may be needed, and to give the names and addresses of the gentlemen who weighed the enormous hailstones referred to. I am also in a position to produce any further evidence which may be required to substantiate my fact." The fall for about two minutes presented the appearance of a shower of lumps of ice, most of which smashed on coming in contact with the earth, only those which fell into soft earth having been secured intact. The shape of the stones generally was a flat oval, very few being round like ordinary hail. All kinds of rumours are flying about in regard to persons killed and injured during the storm, but as several of these are doubtless exaggerated if not absolutely imaginary, it would be unsafe to give particulars at present. It is a fact, however, that out of a flock of some fifty geese and ducks which were in a tank near the Ridge when the hail descended only nine were spared to the owner. It is true also that the lightning struck a thatched building in the same vicinity, killing a man and woman who had taken shelter in it.

A DISTRICT JUDGE IN HOT WATER.

Chief Justice Petheram and Mr. Justice Tottenham gave judgment at Calcutta, on the 3rd May, in the matter of the petition of four native pleaders of the Burrisal Court against the proceedings of Mr. Posford, District Judge of Backergunge.

The Chief Justice said this was one of the most painful cases that had come before him in this country, because it was the first case in which a gentleman holding the position of a Judge had allowed his temper to get the better of his judgment. This seemed to him the only possible explanation of the action Mr. Posford had taken in this matter. He would seem to have entirely lost his discretion, and the unfortunate part of it was that although no doubt he had convinced himself that in acting as he did he was acting only within the powers which are given to him by and within the terms of the Legal Practitioners' Act, for the purpose of the protection and in the interests of the public, the action taken by him made it possible to impute to him that he had in this instance used the provisions of the Act not *bona fide* for the protection of the public, but for the purposes of his own private quarrel. The Court set aside the proceedings and directed that the record should be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his perusal and for such notice of Mr. Posford's action in the matter as may to him seem fit.

There are now at least three offers before the Secretary of State for the construction of a railway between Kalka and Umballa. Of the two rival offers which contemplate carrying the line downwards from Umballa by Kurnal to Delhi, the promoters of which ask for no Government help, the public know already. The less-known project put forward by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., for a line to Umballa only, stipulates, among other and minor conditions, for a bonus for one year about equal to the sum required to pay interest on the capital employed whilst the line is under construction.

Sir Richard Temple's adventures in the division lobby form not the least remarkable incident in the proceedings of the House of Commons on the 17th ult. The hon. gentleman, being appointed a teller for the second reading of his bill providing pensions for stipendiary magistrates, was accidentally locked in the "Aye" lobby. In the efforts made to deliver him he got into the "No" lobby, where he was detained for some moments, the "Noes" being meanwhile penned up waiting for him under the natural misapprehension that he was to "tell" at their door. Finally deliverance came, and Sir Richard Temple was privileged to hear the announcement that his bill had been rejected by a very small majority.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, with the English mails of the 20th inst., arrived in harbour yesterday at 2 p.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr A M Hayes
Rev H Long
Mrs Andrews
Mr Bonner
Lt-Col Gibbons
Dr Dhume
Mr G Clark
Mr Maconochie
Mr Rogers

Lt Hickley
Mr Smylie
Mrs Collen
Lt Eglinton
Mr and Mrs Begbie
Mr Eloe
Major Roberts
Capt Toms

From Brindisi.

Mr Channing
Col Birch
Major Sawyer
Dr Strest
Mr North
Mr Chubudass

Major Yule
Mr Wadia
Capt Bonomi
Major Anderson
Lt Drummond
Mr Lulloobhoy

From Aden.

Mr Lambrimidi
Col Cruickshank

Mr and Mrs Fetini
Mr J A Imas

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

The House of Lords re-assembled on Friday. Lord Denman moved the second reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill. Lord Cranbrook objected, and the motion was negatived without a division. On Monday a Smoke Abatement Bill was introduced by Lord Stratheden. On Tuesday the Earl of Crawford's Electric Lighting Bill was read a second time, and was then referred to a Select Committee. Last night's sitting was brief and only formal.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. W. H. Smith moved to give the debate on the second reading of the Local Government Bill precedence over other business. Mr. Labouchere and others objected to the appropriation of private members' nights to Government business, but on a division the motion was carried by 243 to 143. The debate on the Local Government Bill was then resumed, and, after occupying the remainder of the sitting, was again adjourned. On Monday the adjourned debate on the Local Government Bill was resumed by Mr. Courtney, who objected to certain parts of the Bill, while Mr. J. Chamberlain, who followed, generally approved of the measure. At a morning sitting on Tuesday the adjourned debate on the Local Government Bill was resumed by Mr. Caine, and was continued by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Milvain, and Mr. Childers. At the evening sitting the Architects Registration Bill was discussed and was finally withdrawn. The Crofters, Act Amendment Bill was rejected by 126 to 90. On Wednesday the Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was read a second time by 239 to 182. Last night the adjourned debate on the Local Government Bill was resumed and occupied the entire sitting.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers except Lord Ashbourne were present.

The freedom of the City of London was conferred on the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., on Wednesday, and, at a banquet at the Mansion House in the evening, his lordship delivered a speech in justification of the support given by Liberal Unionists to the present Government.

Political speeches were delivered on Wednesday by Mr. Goschen, M.P., at Croydon, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., at the Primrose dinner, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., at Birmingham, Mr. J. Morley, M.P., at Darwen, and Sir G. Trevelan, M.P., at Glasgow.

An action for libel against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., imputing to the plaintiff, Mr. Peters, application of money received from Conservative politicians to the purpose of fair trade demonstrations, resulted on Wednesday in a verdict for the plaintiff with £300 damages. Lord Salisbury was a witness, and proved that his donation of £25 had been given to relieve distress among the unemployed.

Mr. Matthew Arnold died suddenly on Monday in the street at Liverpool from heart disease. He was nearly 66 years of age.

The Yoroubs, a French steamer, was wrecked on Thursday night on the coast of Guernsey, but no lives were lost.

A pleasure boat was upset at Hartlepool on Sunday, and a youth and one waterman were drowned.

Three men, engaged in blasting rock on the Penarth and Barry Railway on Saturday, were struck by falling stone. One man was killed and the two others were seriously injured.

A man at Birmingham, on Saturday, shot a young women, to whom he had been paying his addresses, and dangerously wounded her.

A collision occurred early on Monday morning off the South Foreland between the British steamer Biela and the Belgian steamer Vena. The latter vessel sank and 13 of her crew were drowned.

A memorial statue of the late Bishop Fraser was unveiled at Manchester on Saturday.

Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., surrendered to the police in Dublin on Tuesday, and was conveyed to Drogheda, where the magistrate granted his release on sureties.

The Privy Council in Dublin have proclaimed the County of Louth under the Crimes Act.

A sum of £2,000 was received on Friday from New York by the treasurer of the National League in Dublin.

Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., was released on Friday after undergoing 14 days' imprisonment, and addressed a meeting in defiant terms.

Mr. W. O.Brien, M.P., was again arrested on Saturday, on landing at Kingstown, on a charge of taking part in a proclaimed meeting on the previous Sunday.

Mr. F. A. O'Keefe, Parnellite, was on Tuesday elected without opposition M.P. for Limerick, in place of Mr. Gill, resigned,

Obituary.—H. B. Henderson, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Maj.-Gen. W. Richardson, C.B., Ben. Ret.; Surg. D. Woodburn, M.D., Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj. C. Mathias, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. W. Fulton; Maj. W. N. Geary; Maj. W. C. N. Shore; Capt. G. Cubitt; Mr. Matthew Arnold: Mr. D. C. Bell, F.S.A.; Mr. J. Baring.

The condition of the German Emperor's health has again become alarming. On Sunday symptoms of bronchitis appeared which have since developed with much fever. The members of the Imperial family are constantly in attendance at Charlottenburg, and an Imperial order has authorized the Crown Prince to act as representative of the Emperor. The latest reports indicate a very pessimist view as being held in Berlin.

The election of General Boulanger in the Nord by a majority approaching 100,000 votes has caused consternation among the Republican party in Paris. The General has issued a letter of thanks to the electors declaring that he regards their support of himself as a verdict of condemnation on the existing Chamber.

The French Chamber resumed its sittings yesterday. Great military and police precautions were taken to prevent disturbance. A motion was adopted expressing confidence in the Government, and appointing Saturday for the nomination of a committee to consider the question of a revision of the Constitution.

The agrarian riots in Roumania, which are attributed to Russian agency, are extending, and the Government is sending troops to the disturbed districts.

It is reported that Russian agents are actively engaged on the frontier in preparing a fresh outbreak in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

It is believed at Constantinople that Russia is about to renew active diplomatic action in respect of Bulgaria.

The chief director of the Paris Comptoir d'Escompte has arrived in St. Petersburg, and his visit is believed to be in connexion with negotiations for a new Russian loan.

Two thousand foreign Jews, mostly Austrian subjects, resident in Odessa, have been ordered to quit Russia within eight days.

The Pope on Friday received 5,000 French pilgrims, who presented him with addresses, in reply to which his Holiness expressed his affection for France and his confidence in her repid resurrection in the political world.

The first portion of the Italian troops has left Massowah to return home. The Negus is about to arrive at Adowah with Ras Alula, but nothing is known as to renew an attack on the Italian positions.

The Newfoundland Ministry has sent Commissioners to Ottawa to negotiate with the Canadian Government conditions for the entrance of that colony into the Dominion.

The Canadian House of Commons, after a protracted discussion, has passed the second reading of the Bill ratifying the Fisheries Treaty with the United States.

The debate on the Tariff Bill was begun in the United States House of Representatives on Wednesday, and is expected to be prolon ged for an indefinite time.

Sir Roper Lethbridge is determined to go to a division on the question of the life-long injustice done to Mr. William Tayler, Commissioner of Patna, at the time of the Mutiny—the man who, according to Colonel Malleson and the other historians of the Mutiny period, was the saviour of Behar at that critical time.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

When the mail left England, the "Chancellor crisis" in Berlin had receded into the background in consequence of renewed anxiety for the Emperor, respecting whom the gravest news has been received. On Sunday, April 15, he kept his bed, and the following bulletin was issued on Monday afternoon:—

"The Emperor did not pass a good night, bronchitis having supervened yesterday, accompanied by high fever and shortness of breadth.—(Signed) Morell Mackenzie, Wegner, Krause, Mark Hovell."

This news caused very grave anxiety in Berlin on Monday, and all the members of the royal family assembled at Charlottenburg. The Emperor left his bed during the afternoon, and sat for a while in an arm-chair. At about half-past three he went to the window and remained looking out for a short time. A little after six the Emperor's sister, the Grand Duches of Baden and her husband were admittted to the sickroom, and shortly afterwards his Majesty fell asleep, and did not wake until towards eight o'clock. He appeared to be no worse, and received a visit from the Empress Augusta, who remained at the bedside for a quarter of an hour. Prince Bismarck had interviews with the Emperor during the day. The following bulletin was published on Tuesday afternoon:—

"The symptoms of bronchitis in the Emperor's case have considerably diminished since yesterday, and the fever has also abated. His Majesty has passed a better night, and his general condition is satisfactory.—(Signed) Morell Mackenzie, Wegner, Krause, Mark Hovell, Bergmann, Leyden, Senator."

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphed the same night:—

More reassuring than all verbal bulletins was the appearance of the Emperor himself in his undress uniform at his window a little afternoon, which was the signal for a storm of cheers, repeated towards evening, when his Majesty once more presented himself to the view of the multitude outside, with the Empress—who scarcely ever leaves her afflicted husband's side night or day, and has proved herself to be the most devoted and tender of wives in a land where the boasted Hausfrau claims to be a model of all the domestic virtues. I hear that the position which suits the Emperor best is a semirecumbent one, and this enables him to write a good deal, and even to transact a little business, as he did, for example, to-day. This the Emperor does by reason of his uncommon, nay, almost his marvellous force of will and that overmastering sense of duty which is the most striking characteristic of every member of his race. At the same time it would be wrong to infer from all this that the Emperor is not still, to quote the words of King Humber; "Very ill; oh! very ill," and in a state which inspires his doctors with the profoundest concern.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—"Sir Morell Mackenzie believes that his Majesty is at present suffering from pyæmia, a form of blood-poisoning which is, under any circumstances, extremely dangerous, and which, in a patient whose vital powers have been slowly sapped by a lingering and painful illness must give rise to the worst apprehensions. His Majesty's physique, however, is so exceptionally robust, and his life has been so entirely free from excesses of any kind that could weaken or vitiate the natural soundness of his constitution, that there may still be some room to hope that the present crisis—threatening and almost desperate as it undoubtedly is—may be successfully got over. The worst feature of the case, however, with regard to the ultimate prognosis is the internal condition of the air-passage, which, it appears, became suddenly so much narrower at a point opposite to the wound that it was found necessary to introduce a new tube long enough to reach below the obstruction. We have already pointed out that one of the most perplexing features of the case is the extraordinary suddenness with which the disease, after prolonged periods of quiescence, starts into renewed activity. Whether the invading mass be an offshoot from the original cancerous formation in the larynx, as the German physicians are said to be unanimous in believing, or an abscess depending on destructive inflammation of the cartilaginous structures, is now, we consider, a matter of comparatively little practical moment. Probably a patient would have a chance of a longer lease of life with undoubted cancer than with perichondritis of so widespread and severe a character as is postulated in the present case."

The latest news about the German Emperor is contained in the following bulletin, which was published on April 19:—"On the whole the Emperor is less feverish as compared with yesterday. In the course of the day a rather large quantity of pus has been discharged. The breathing has become quieter."

Distressing accounts are given of the Emperor's sufferings. The energy with which he persists in transacting State business is the theme of universal admiration. His work is rendered more difficult by the necessity he is under of conducting the conversation in writing, and the Empress has often to be summoned to decipher the almost illegible characters in which her husbad has indicated his wishes, and to save him the annoyance of rewriting what he has inscribed on the paper.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA (PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS) BILL.

Viscount Cross, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said that the Government has undertaken to pay 5 per cent. on 4,000,000*l.* of capital for 999 years, but had the option of buying the railways at the end of twenty years. The cost to the country at the present moment was 28 lacs of rupees, but the Government hoped to be able to borrow money at such a rate as would reduce this charge to 22 lacs, or even less, so that there would be a clear gain of 6 lacs a year. The price of these railways was to be fixed at the average price of the stock for three years, and would be 5,032,000*l.* There would be another saving, for, of course, the Government would have to take the liabilities of the companies, and the debentures could be paid off, and the money borrowed at a cheaper rate. Thus a further saving of 6 lacs could be effected. The Government also proposed to obtain borrowing powers to the extent of 10,000,000*l.* for the purpose of further railway construction, to carry out the policy recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1884, for the purpose of enabling the railways to borrow at a lower rate than they did at present.

Earl Beauchamp asked whether Clause 4 related to new railways or only to those already in existence.

Viscount Cross said it related also to new railways, and was intended to enable the Government to raise money to lend to the companies.

The Earl of Kimberley said that the Bill would carry out a policy which had long been desired.

The Bill was read a second time.

THE IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he could now state to the House whether the Government of India would consent to grant the return asked for last month as to moneys paid to the Irrawaddy flotilla; whether the Government were the largest shippers by the flotilla, and paid 26 rs. per ton freight from Rangoon to Mandalay; and whether private shippers paid from 15 rs. to 20 rs. per ton freight for the same voyage.

Sir J. Fergusson, in the absence of Sir J. Gorst, said: No, sir; there has not yet been time to consult the Government of India since the hon. member's previous question. The Secretary of State has no official information as to the rates and amounts shipped by the Government and private shippers respectively.

INDIAN OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

Sir W. Crossman asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, considering the inconvenience experienced by some retired officers of the Indian Army in only receiving their pensions quarterly in arrears, it could be arranged to pay those pensions monthly, instead of quarterly, in future.

Sir J. Fergusson (replying for Sir J. Gorst) said: The late Secretary of State in Council went very fully into this question in March, 1886, and decided that there was no sufficient reason for incurring the additional expense which would be caused by the alteration of the existing practice.

CONTAGIOUSS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. Stuart, Sir J. Fergusson, in the absence of Sir J. Gorst, said: The Secretary of State has been informed that the question of the Contagious Diseases Acts is being inquired into separately in the Home Department of the Government of India. A report is expected, but has not yet arrived. If it should not arrive by the next mail the Secretary of State will cause a telegraphic communication to be made to the Government of India.

Speaking at a Unionist meeting at Battle, near Hastings, on April 13, Sir John Gorst said that when the Conservative Government came into power they found this country on the brink of war with Russia. The relations between Russia and England were now of the most friendly description, while the frontier of India had been strengthened by railways, fortifications, roads, and works, to make the invasion of that country from the North-West as nearly as possible an impossibility. The Empire of China had been treated with the most neighbourly cordiality.

THE TRIUMPH OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

The success of General Boulanger in the Dordogne and the Aisne has been followed by a still more striking victory in the Nord, which is, next to the Seine, the most populous department in France. He received 172,000 votes, while only 76,000 were cast for M. Foucart and 9,000 for M. Moreau—a majority of nearly 100,000. The General has addressed the following letter to the electors of the Nord:—

The 15th of April will mark for the country the date of a veritable deliverance. You have courageously resisted all pressure and have held your ground against tyranny. In obedience to their consciences, the workpeople, against whom intimidation was employed, have risked even their daily bread. Honour to your perseverance and to your courage! Politicians who have never had but one programme—to keep possession of their seats—pretend not to understand my profession of faith. You have understood it, and you have demanded, with me, both the dissolution of a Chamber condemned to powerlessness, and the revision of a constitution which not only is anti-Republican, but also bears the stamp of usurpation: for those who voted it arbitrarily assumed for themselves the constituting power which had been refused them by their electors. What France demands, and what you have affirmed by voting for me, is the necessity of a constituent Assembly, before which all ambitions will disappear, and which will give the people in the Republic the large place they should occupy which has always been promised them, and from which they are systematically kept back. Electors of the Nord! our interests are the same as those of the country and the Republic; but it is not sufficient to love the Republic and the Fatherland; it is requisite—without any thought of provocation—to protect and to defend them. Together we will consecrate ourselves to that great task, and without allowing ourselves to be hindered by the calumnies to which you have meted such exemplary justice, we will strive to make both of them respected and indestructible. Vive la France! Vive la Republique!

THE GENERAL'S INTENTIONS.

The enormous majority by which General Boulanger was returned was not anticipated by the General himself, as he admitted in a conversation with a journalist on Monday afternoon. He expressed his delight at the result, and said, "I wanted a good lump of a vote; I have got it." Questioned as to whether, on taking, his seat he would make a speech setting forth his programme, he said he had not given the matter a thought. He was not at all sure he would ever pronounce a *grand discours*. He did not intend to offer himself as a candidate at future elections for other departments, but he would put forward candidates who had accepted his programme. He added, "Then we shall see? The conclusion to be drawn from all this is that the country will not stand its Parliament any longer, and the votes I have obtained have no other meaning. People will come to see that in the end." In a conversation with the *Figaro* reporter General Boulanger said, "I will tell you the truth. Yes, it is part of my plan to perpetuate the agitation till we have obtained the dissolution. All those who vote for me doubtless wish for the disolution. But whether for that it will be necessary for me to remain deputy for the Nord, or whether I shall keep up, as you say, the electoral agitation, is a thing, I cannot tell you till after the first sitting of the Chamber." The General continues to protest that he has no desire to drag France into a war with Germany.

TAKING HIS SEAT IN THE CHAMBER.

General Boulanger took his seat in the French Chamber on April 20. A great crowd escorted his carriage from the hotel to the Palais Bourbon and back, but no disorder occurred. The Chamber was crowded. The General entered without attracting any attention beyond a movement of curiosity, and took his seat between two friends. M. Floquet asked the Chamber to strengthen the hands of the Government by a vote of confidence. He pledged himself to proceed with a revision of the Constitution, but not now, when it would be a stepping-stone to a dictatorship. The vote was carried by 379 to 177, and the House adjourned.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The executive council of the Midlothian Liberal Unionist Association, being all electors for the county, recently forwarded a communication to their representative in Parliament, Mr. Gladstone, observing with regret that, contrary to their expectation, he had failed to recommend obedience to the Crimes Act so long as it remained the law of the land, protesting against the encouragement to law-breaking and illegality which his recent utterances tendered to give, and asking that he should make it known in unmistakeable language that boycotting and all forms of intimidation are hateful in his eyes, and as deserving of punishment as when he passed his own measure of coercion. Mr. Gladstone replied as follows:—

London, April 10, 1888.

Sir,—I have perused with much pain the address which you have transmitted to me, and which is signed by so many respected names. I am afraid it would not contribute to mitigate the strangement of feeling which it manifests were I to answer it in detail. For my duty would be, I fear, to combat almost every assertion which it contains. For example, in dealing with its introductory statement that I have proposed to repeal the Legislative union, I should have to observe that I have publicly and repeatedly stated that it is a policy which I disapprove, in which I could take no share, and which I regard as never likely to become serious in its claims, unless it be as a consequence of the opposition offered by the memorialists and others to the moderate and constitutional policy of Irish autonomy, subject to the supreme authority of the Parliament at Westminister.

It can be no matter of wonder that "the authority of my name," such as it is, should be invoked for purposes which I disapprove, when I find from this address that my most express and positive declarations of my views do not shield me in the present case from having them described in a manner diametrically opposite to the fact. Such being the case with reference to the assertions of the address, I think without exception, when I come to its demands for fuller declarations of opinion from me, I have to state that on every one of the points named I have made known my sentiments publicly, repeatedly, and in the authentic forms of reported speeches for which I have made myself responsible. And in respect to the all important question of public order in particular, as I have contended, and as I shall continue to contend, the overwhelming majority of the Liberal party, who are supporters of Home Rule, have been, and are, by the policy they have pursued, as well as the language they have held, the mainstay of order in Ireland, which order has, on the other hand, been threatened and endangered by wanton and wilful delay and imperfection in remedial legislation as to land; by the harsh, unequal, and insidious Act of Coercion; by the straining of that Act in its administration; by unworthy, insulting, and useless severities in the treatment of prisoners; and, finally, by the sanction of the Executive Government given—and given with indecent haste—to the grossly illegal assaults of the police upon a peaceful meeting at Mitchelstown, and to the cruel bloodshed which was its result.

The prospect you hold out to me of appearing in the public journals through this correspondence in controversy with a portion of my constituents, from whom I have at an earlier date received valuable support, is one which I should not have invited; but the act is theirs, and I am not entitled to take exception to it,—I have, act,

J. Pringle Taylor, Esq. W. E. Gladstone.

The new Sultan of Zanzibar has signed the treaty concluded between his predecessor and the German East African Company, making only some immaterial amendments. The effect of the treaty is that the strip of territory, ten English miles in breadth, from the northern side of the Rovuma to the Umba, that is to say, to the river bounding the sphere of British interests, comes under the administration of the company. This strip land, hitherto claimed by the Sultan, cut off the possessions of the company from the sea, and the treaty therefore gives the company a seaboard.

The late Lady Brassey, who died at sea on Sept. 14, by her will, dated Dec. 1882, bequeathed her books, pictures, collections of works of art, and all the articles collected or purchased during the voyages of the yacht Sunbeam to her son, Thomas Allnutt Brassey, to be held by him as heirlooms, and 5,000*l.* to him as a memento; her lace, furs, and jewels to her three daughters, in trust for whom the testatrix leaves the residue of her property, the personalty being valued at 15,3 0*l.* to pay the income of one-third share to each for her life.

BENGAL.

Tornado at Bhudressur.—During the past week, according to Mr. Pedler's weather report, many parts of Bengal were visited by local storms. In the districts of East and North Bengal especially, these storms have been very numerous, and the rainfall brought by them has been heavy. On the evening of Friday, the 23rd, the small town of Bhudressur, which is close to Serampur, or only 17 miles north of Calcutta, was visited by a small but severe tornado, which lasted from about three to six minutes. Mr. Duke, the Sub-divisional Officer, Serampur, writes that the storm entered the south-eastern part of the town from the river about 8 o'clock in the evening. At first the direction of the track was north-west by north and having travelled about 1¼ miles finally left north-east about the northern part of Bhudressur, disappearing in the river as it had come. The breadth of the course was about 200 to 300 yards on land from the shore, and the centre and point of greatest violence about the line of the river bank near the guage. The winds rotated from right to left, and the tornado was preceded by a booming sound. Much damage was done, and large boats were lifted out of the water and thrown over the banks, and in one case a dinghi had been blown up on to a tree which had first been partially blown down. Seven persons are known to have been killed, and three are missing, while a considerable number have been injured. Even up till the close of the week these disturbed conditions have continued over a large part of the province, nor did there at that time appear to be any immediate prospect of more settled weather setting in over the province.

Gazette Notification.—The following Bengal notifications are Gazetted:—Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Judge of Backerganj, is appointed temporarily to be Additional District Judge, 24-Parganas. Mr. M Finucane, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. E. W. Collin, Settlement Officer, Srinagar and Banaili Estates in Bhagulpur, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Gya, is allowed furlough for ten months. Mr. Asutosh Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Munshiganj, Dakka, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days. Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Julpigori district. Mr. H. W. Boileau, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dinagepur, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Mandhum. Mr. J. H. Gilliad, Professor Civil Engineering College, Sidpur, is allowed furlough for six months and fifteen days, and Mr. C. Little, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act for him, in addition to his own duties. Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, Superintendent of the Medical School, Dakka, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, and Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Muzafarpur, is appointed to act for him. Mr. J. Kelly, Civil Medical Officer, Bogra, is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Maldah. Surgeon F. S. Peck, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Birbhum, on leave, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Muzafarpur.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Donald Currie, M.P., the other evening read a paper before the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute on "South Africa." Lord Brassey, President of the Institute, occupied the chair. Sir Donald, who, accompanied by his three daughters, left London in October last for Cape Town, gave an account of the many journeys he made to the various important centres of the colony. Just as in 1872, he said the Cape Colony took a start from the discovery of diamonds, so South Africa had again made a leap forward through the acknowledged possession within its boundaries of untold wealth in gold; and they might form an estimate of the effect upon Colonial trade when he mentioned that the total value of exports from the Cape Colony in 1887 amounted to 7,719,335*l.*, an increase of 744,639*l.* over the previous year; the imports showed an increase of 1,241,567*l.* in 1887 over the imports of 1886; and the customs duties collected in 1887 exceeded the amount received in 1886 by 96,711*l.* In like manner the Colony of Natal made progress. The total exports, which in 1886 amounted to 960,290*l.*, reached, in the first nine months of 1887, the figure of 741,948*l.*, while the imports in 1886, which showed a value of 1,331,115*l.* had increased during the same period in 1887 to 1,653,841*l.* The revenue of the Cape railways was considerably increased, and in Natal it had nearly doubled amounting to 257,877*l.* in 1887, as compared with 149,999*l.* in 1886. This improvement in the trade of South Africa he attributed, to a considerable extent, to the increased production of gold; for while in 1887 the value of the precious metal exported reached a total of 223,487*l.*; only 63,543*l.*, represented the value exported in 1885—that was to say, the gold export increased threefold in two years. In 1871 the value of gold exported was only 670*l.*; in 1875, 39,432*l.*; in 1884, 69,000*l.*; in 1886, 134,769*l.*; and in 1887 the value was nearly a quarter of a million sterling. But this progess was more marked within the last few months owing to the increased number of stamps at work, for in January of this year the export of gold from the Cape and Natal reached the large amount of 57,562*l.*; and in February it had increased to 70,325*l.*; equal to an annual export of over three-quarters of a million sterling. The gold output for the first three months of 1888 was nearly equal to the output in the whole of 1887. If, then, we took into account the gold retained for use in the country we might assume that the production had already reached a total value of about a million sterling per annum. He ventured to think that there was practically no limit to the production of gold in South Africa. He exhibited in his hand a small nugget of gold which the late President Burgers, of the Transvaal, gave him in 1875 when he visited London. He brought with him a large lump of solid gold, worth about 600*l.*, which he exhibited at the Conversazione of the Institute; but at that time few people could be induced to believe that large supplies of the precious metal existed in South Africa. The value to the Transvaal Exchequer of mining licences as a source of revenue was important. The amount received for the year ending 31st March, 1885, was only 1,359*l.*; by 31st March, 1886, it had advanced to 5,706*l.*; and at 31st March, 1887, to 45,380*l.*; while the receipts for the six months ended 30th September, 1887, showed an estimated total of 70,000*l.* a year. The total revenue of the Transvaal had increased by leaps and bounds during the last three or four years. For the year ending 31st March, 1885, it was 161,595*l.*; at 31st March, 1886, 177,876*l.*; by 31st March, 1887, it amounted to 380,433*l.*; while for the six months ending September 30th, 1887, it was at the rate of over 600,000*l*, per annum. All was owing to the gold discoveries. It was not in the Transvaal only that had been found in great abundance. After detailing the value of the diamonds from the Kimberley Mine, he said the total yield from 1871 to the end of 1885 amounted in value to about 20,000,000*l.* sterling, and the output in 1887 was over 1,400,000*l.* sterling. In the De Beers Mine the gross amount of diamonds produced between 1871 and 1885 inclusive, reached a value of about 9,000,000*l.* sterling and the production in 1887 was over a million sterling. The largest diamond found in the Vaal River was worth about 6,0 0*l.*, while the value of the largest diamond which had been found in the Kimberley Mine was 60,000*l.* There were about 2,300 natives employed at various river diggings, with about 250 whites as overseers. In the Kimberley Mines there was a grand total of about 1,500 white men and 12,000 Kaffirs. The total value of diamonds produced in 1867 was 500*l.*; in 1870, 153,000*l.*; in 1872, 600,000*l.*; in 1878, 2,150,000*l.*; in 1886, 3,261,000*l.*; and in 1888, the value reached 4 033,332*l.* In addition to the mines and river workings there were very important diamond mines in the Orange Free State. The copper mines, too, were very valuable. The ores found in Namaqualand were of excellent quality, giving an average of about 25 to 32 per cent. of copper. The export of copper ore in 1867 was 4,300 tons; in 1870, 7,200 tons; in 1878, 12,500 tons in 1882, 19,669 tons; in 1886, 28,429 tons; and in the nine months of 1887, 22,458 tons. He also mentioned the coal and other mineral resources of the country, the silver, lead, and other precious and useful metals. At Kimberley the cost of coal, which was imported from Great Britain, was not much under 8*l.* per ton. The coal resources of Natal were especially valuable. The production of wool was one of the most important of the industries of South Africa, and it was satisfactory to observe that the efforts of the farmers were being directed with increased energy to an improvement in the manipulation and quality of the wool. Sir Donald went on to refer to the various productions of the Colony of South Africa, of all of which he gave a very glowing account, remarking that he could not help thinking, in reference to railway extension, that if the sea coast ports, and, indeed, the Governments of the Cape and Natal, were less in rivalry there would be an easier solution of the railway question.

Lord and Lady Galway intend (says *Truth*) to leave England in October for India, on a visit to the Rao of Cutch, and they will be away for six months. The Grove hounds are to be hunted next season under the temporary mastership of Lord Scarborough.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Nowshera, Captain A Liddiard, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta *via* Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. R Peake, Mr. Ramsay, and 12 deck.

THE Anchor line steamer Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Francis, and Mrs Heyland and infant.

THE B I S N steamer Busheer, Captain J Skinner, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last, for Marmagoa and the Coast ports and with the following passengers :—Mr Wasey and Mr S D Peters, for Marmagoa ;l one native gentleman and wife for Ratnagiri ; and about 65 deck for various ports.

THE s. s. Etolia, 2,108 tons, Captain W. Gill, from Liverpool, arrived in Bombay yesterday, morning having called *en route* at Karachi (May 4) laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Hewett, Mrs. Stoddart and two childrens, Lieut. Light and Hill, from Liverpool ; and Lieut-Col. Stewart from Karachi.

THE B I S N steamer Sabara, Captain J C Tice, wil sail to-day for Karachi and the Persian Gulf with the the weekly mails and the following passengers :—Mr C E Doffield, for Bushire ; Mr Mahadi bin Salley, for Bussorah ; Captain A Smith and Mr R Hough, for Karachi ; four Mahomedan gentlemen, for Bahrein ; and 65 deck for various ports.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, the 7th, by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Poseidon, Captain S. Mersa :—For Trieste : Colonel and Mrs. W. Vertue, Mr. and Mrs. Groneweg, Mr. and Miss Maye, Mr. and Mrs. Dragoon and two children, Count Alfred Messey, Mr. J. Janni, Mr. Hart, Mr. Gutersloh, Mr. Blesky, Mr. Hirsch, Rev. Father Giacomo, a gentleman, lady and two children and ayah, Messrs. J. N. Cooper, S. R. Master, S. E. Master, K. Maneckjee, R. D. Cooper, A. D. Valcha, D. O. Pandole, D. F. Dubash, D. N. Writer, D. S. Mehta, S. M. Divecha, S. M. Morenas, K. R. Eranee, M. D. Kanga, M. E. Pavri, N. C. Bapasola, P. D. Kanga, and S. H. Harver. For Suez—Mr. D. Macropolo. For Aden—Twenty-one deck.

THE IN-CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O steamer Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain J L Parfit, arrived in Port on Saturday last, with mails and a general cargo from Hongkong (April 15), and about 414 pilgrims on deck and others for Jeddah, &c.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla..	2883	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Ganges	1490	D. Roberts.......	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Laleham....	1300	J. Evans.........	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Apollo.......	2060	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Mackay	1427	H. Sibery	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbella....	1571	D. Stewart........	H J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Henley	1446	R. Walder........	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Highfield ...	1698	W. Simpson	N	J Mackington & Co.
„ Horn Head..	1558	M. R. Thompson	O	J. M. Heyn.
„ Australasian	2343	A. Simpson	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	L. Caboara	Q	F. Bozzoni.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Damascus ..	2394	A. Douglas	1	F. Muir & Co.
„ Greystoke ..	1377	P. W. Sherwood	2	....
„ Picton.......	1561	P. Brown	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Dago........	1739	E. E. Corner....	4	F. Muir & Co.
„ Preston	1401	F. Brown	5	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ C. Arbib.....	1646	H. Tarbig	6	Captain.
„ Bretwalda..	1901	J. F. Carpenter.	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Darwin	1650	B. Williams	8	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	9	F. Muir & Co.
„ Mobile........	916	C. Doert	10	B. P. S. N. & Co.
„ Sumatra.....	1406	W. E. Breeze ..	11	Hajee Cassim.
„ Florence	1576	White	13	....
„ Kt. Errant..	2284	Mathews	14	....
„ P. Henderick	2041	Collin...........	15	Visram Ebram.
„ Liscard......	1278	W. Byrne	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bryn Glas ..	1503	G. Bethell	17	Numan Devjee.
„ Indra	2332	Leslie	18	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Persia (s)	Hutchinson .	Liverpool, April 8.
	Surat (s)	Parfit	Hongkong, April 15.
6	Etolia (s)..........	Gill..........	Liverpool, April 3.
	Shannon)s)	Edwardes ..	London, April 20.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard.. ..	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	I. M. S. Patrick Stewart	Tyndall	Karachi.
	Hispania (s)	Marr	Marseilles.
	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Jeddah.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Surat for Aden and Jeddah.
„ Persia for Liverpool.
„ Clan Mackay for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 1.—Steamers Khandalla, Vesta, Tanais and I. M Steamer Conning, Ships Cawdor and Llewllyn F. Morse.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Smith, Captain, 22nd Bombay Infantry, *en route* to Pishin to join, from Poona.

Bell, Lieut, 5th Bombay L I, to join, from Mhow.

MAY 4.

Even, Captain, Bombay, Marine Battn, from Inspection duty, from the Persian Gulf.

MAY 3.

Renton, Lieut, 18th Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Macbay, Major, Bombay, 1st Beloochis, to join, to Burma.

Marrow, Major, Bengal, 1st Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.

Von Donlop, Captain, Bengal, R. A. on duty, to England.

Allen, Lieut, Bengal, Comt Dept, on leave, to England.

Yuele, Major, Bengal, Royal Scots Fus, on leave, to England.

MAY 6.

Errington, Lieut, 26th Bombay N I, to join, to Poona.

Milne, Lieut, 5th Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Baroda.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th May, 1888.

***Means of observations** at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·835
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	·689
Relative humidity of Air	·640
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, NW, ENE, NW, WNW. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	230

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. WILLIAM MANT COGHLAN, late Bombay Civil Service, a Privy Chamberlain to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., has assumed the surname of Hay before, and in addition to that of Coghlan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 504 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell.

Worsley Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell.

FOR LONDON.

Damascus s—250 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 25 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 28 cwts gum, O Esmall ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld ; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 5,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Oceana s—30,000 cwts linseed, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR HAMBURG.

Apollo s—220 bales cotton, E Sauquet and Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—400 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hilston s—6,003 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld.

Horn Head s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Clan Mackay s—999 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 900 cwts wheat, N Lallji.

Florence s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 1,525 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 9,150 cwts wheat, The Bo Co. Ld ; 400 cwts mustard seed, N Lallji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Indra s—2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 cwts castorseed and 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Bretwalda s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Dago s—6,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Peveril s—4,000 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 92 bales hemp, T Lallji and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Laleham s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co.

Kt Errant s—10,005 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld 28,920 cwts wheat and 800 cwts linseed, Rall Bros.

FOR GHENT.

Scotsman s—1,000 cwts wheat, Gaddam Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Picton s—69 cwts mowdaseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 99 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri.

Werneth Hall s—1,875 cwts Zanzibar copra, R Caderbai ; 4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Darwin s—1,200 cwts groundnuts, and 450 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir, and Co; 10,120 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Bryn Glas s—150 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 7,008 bags rice, M Ruttonji.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Manilla s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 2 cases garnets, W H Nebel and Co.

Liscard s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Liscard s—200 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddam Bythell and Co.

Poseidon s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Henley s—67 bales twist and 22 cwts ganda horns, S Mithoo ; 225 bales twist, E Sorabjee ; 40 bales twist, V Poonjabhai ; 27 cwts sharkfins and fish maws, S Duttoo.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	832¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK .					
Agra Bank..............	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India............	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	130

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co..................	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		0	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	1[illegible]0
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	835
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.....................	600	1,000	1,000	..	—
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.....................	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	850
Bombay United S. & W. Co................	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	870
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	970xd
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	970
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	660
Cocrla S. & W. Co., Ld	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	580
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,60	5	85	Rs. 500	505
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	745
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	,250	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	15	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited..	2,000	500	500	...	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.......	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	810
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	660
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld........	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	795
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	1300
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited.........	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	... 560
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	... 305
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited.........	1,320	50	50	Rs. 25	670
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	50		420
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld...	466	1,000	2	—	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld...............	1,100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	1,115
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.........	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	690xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 6	960
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	144
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.....	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,575
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co.a Ld.................	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.................	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	167½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited.......	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,295
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited........	1,300	10	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld....	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	750
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited ..	600	1,00	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	550
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited...	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,0	1,000	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited...	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,010
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	300
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld........................		10 0	1,000	Rs. 55	xd
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld...	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	600
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	255xd
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500	..	410
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.........	1,200	1,000		—	695

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform, ...	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„	„	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„	„	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„	„	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„	„	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„	„	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„	„	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„	„	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„	„	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„	„	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„	„	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„	„	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Stee and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N. B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION,
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS
BOMBAY,
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

HANDSOME PRESENTATION KEYLESS MOVEMENT

CLOCKS, RED AND BLACK MARBLE, mounted in real Bronze, tinted three shades. Beautiful MEXICAN ONYX, mounted in real Bronze, tinted in three shades,

Rs. 300 and Rs. 360 cash.
With pair vases to match,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 cash.

PINK MARBLE and real Gilt Bronze, MEXICAN ONYX and real Gilt Bronze, Black Marble and real Bronze, Black and shaded Marble, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 Rs. 170, Rs. 225 cash.

Illustrations with particulars on application.

WE HOLD THE SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA OF THESE KEYLESS CLOCKS, SCHOOL AND OFFICE WALL CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

Guaranteed to be entirely London made throughout. The cases are of solid Mahogany.
Clocks, striking, Rs. 117 cash and Rs. 144 cash
Time-pieces, not striking, Rs. 54 cash and Rs. 72 cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocke Hose Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
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Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

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Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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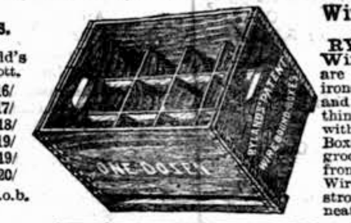

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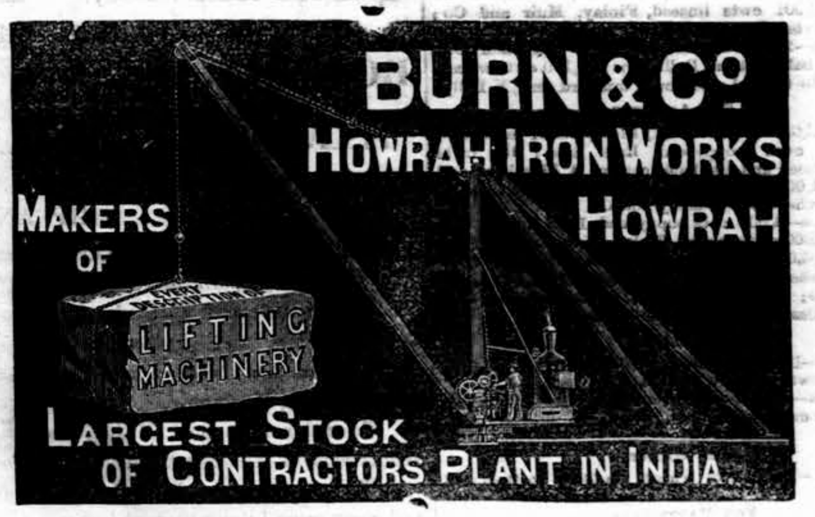

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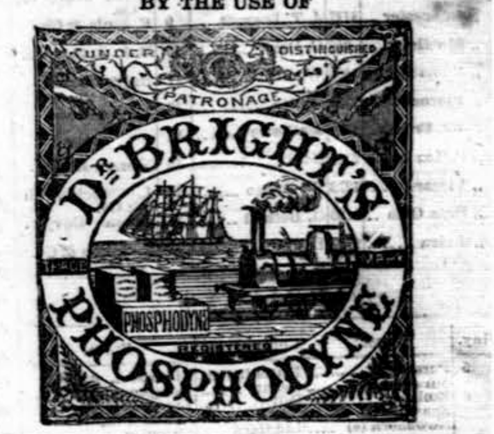

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to be enfeebled constitution.

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